

WATERS BEGIN THEIR WORK OF REDEEMING THE DESERT

STATE ENTERTAINS ITS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

With Impressive Ceremonies the Gates Are Opened and the Mission of Reclamation Is Commenced

THERE is no disputing the assertion that an important chapter in the history of the United States was written yesterday and in the presence, not of multitudes, but of less than 200 people who felt the impressiveness of the occasion.

It probably meant less than a football victory to the ancient Egyptians who stood on the banks of the Nile 6000 years ago and watched the waters diverted into a canal that watered hitherto arid benches, lands which have been cultivated until the present day and which have provided sustenance for millions of people in the past and will continue to do so until the end of time.

The people of ancient Egypt did not hire a brass band for the occasion and Reno emulated the example set.

It meant less for the dwellers in the land of the Sphinx and Pyramids than a successful relay race between Thebes and Alexandria, as there was doubtless a lack of illuminations and public rejoicing.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS SHATTERED
Reno has followed established precedents. Nevada has shattered no ancient customs.

The Journal tells the cold, naked truth when it asserts that the discovery of the Tonopah mines, the building of the Hohen cutoff and the bumping of Root by Hart and the thumping of Hart by Root pale into absolute insignificance compared with the opening of the gates that let the water into the diversion canal yesterday.

This is not minimizing the other happenings referred to but makes an odious comparison that will have recognized value in the years to come when the lulling dream of the sand dunes of the arid wastes will give place to the wreathing smoke of civilization and new life.

WINE IS SPILLED
The bottle of White Seal was smashed and libation poured upon the stream at exactly 10:23 yesterday morning by Mrs. Francis G. Newlands to whom the honor was extended as a tribute to the splendid work by her husband.

But this is anticipating.
After touring four of the arid states, five of the committee of seventeen reinforced by governors of states, United States Senators, Congressmen and others high in national councils arrived in Reno at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in a special train provided through the kindly courtesy of the Southern Pacific Company. Indeed the company did more for a private car was attached in which rode high officials of the railway, including James H. Henshaw, Jr., Charles F. E. H. Goodman, L. G. Sinsard and others.

The courtesy of the company also extended to a dining car that was carried with the train from El Paso to Reno.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS
Among the distinguished guests were Senator Dubois of Idaho, Senator Flint of California, Senator Newlands of Nevada, Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, Congressman Reader of Kansas, Congressman Needham and Governor Farlee of California.

A chair car was attached to the train at Reno and District Passenger Agent Rising personally conducted the following party, who were tendered the courtesy of the road: A. J. Raisch, secretary of the San Francisco Construction Company; President Buckman of the same company, and C. A. Warren of C. A. Warren & Co., all contractors on the government canal, Captain J. B. Melarki of Goldfield, Chief Hydrographer Newell, Acting Governor Allen, State Printer Andrew Maute, General E. D. Kelly, Hon. J. R. Hofer, Mrs. John Sparks, Mr. M. M. Garwood, author of Progressive

West, accompanied by Miss Robertson and Miss Lewers, superintendent of public instruction; State Controller Davis, Miss Kelly of Carson, Hon. E. R. Dodge, Mayor O'Connor, Colonel Maxson, Captain Cox, Oscar J. Smith, Walter Lamb, Professor Thurtell, Mr. Lewis, H. J. Darling, Charles Saddle, Engineer Barclay and R. L. Fulton of Reno, R. S. Meacham of Virginia City, Mr. Bailey of Tonopah, Peter Anker, W. C. Ruddle, Senator Pitt, Joe Johnson, F. H. Wolf, J. R. Hunter, Colonel Marzen, William Lewers and George Webb of Lovelock and Judge Raker, Colonel Thompson and George H. Bayley of Alturas. The Lovelock delegation wore badges and endeavored to have the committee remain over at Big Meadows and participate in a barbecue under the trees and witness the wonder wrought by irrigation.

ALL FELT SPIRIT OF OCCASION
As the train skimmed down the fertile Reno valley made so by the diverted waters of the Truckee Representative Mondell said to the Journal's representative:

"Nevada is very fortunate to have secured the first work under the national irrigation law which is eminently proper, owing to the preparedness of the preliminary work here."

Senator Newlands in paying the way for and greatly assisting the undertaking by the national government, as every one knows was an effective indefatigable and constant worker.

"We are of course, very glad to see Nevada secure the first completed work. Our committee during the trip beginning at El Paso extending through New Mexico, Arizona and California has viewed with a great deal of interest the results of irrigation as have been very much impressed with the developments secured."

"We are much pleased with the opportunity presented to see in the Truckee-Carson project the class of structures which the government proposes to construct under the national irrigation law. We hope on our next visit to see the lands now being turned over to the public peopled with prosperous settlers."

NEVADA TO BE CONGRATULATED
"Nevada and her people are to be most highly congratulated over this magnificent system for the appropriation and distribution of water rights and securing all existing water rights and rendering the establishment of new rights and causing the extension of irrigation development."

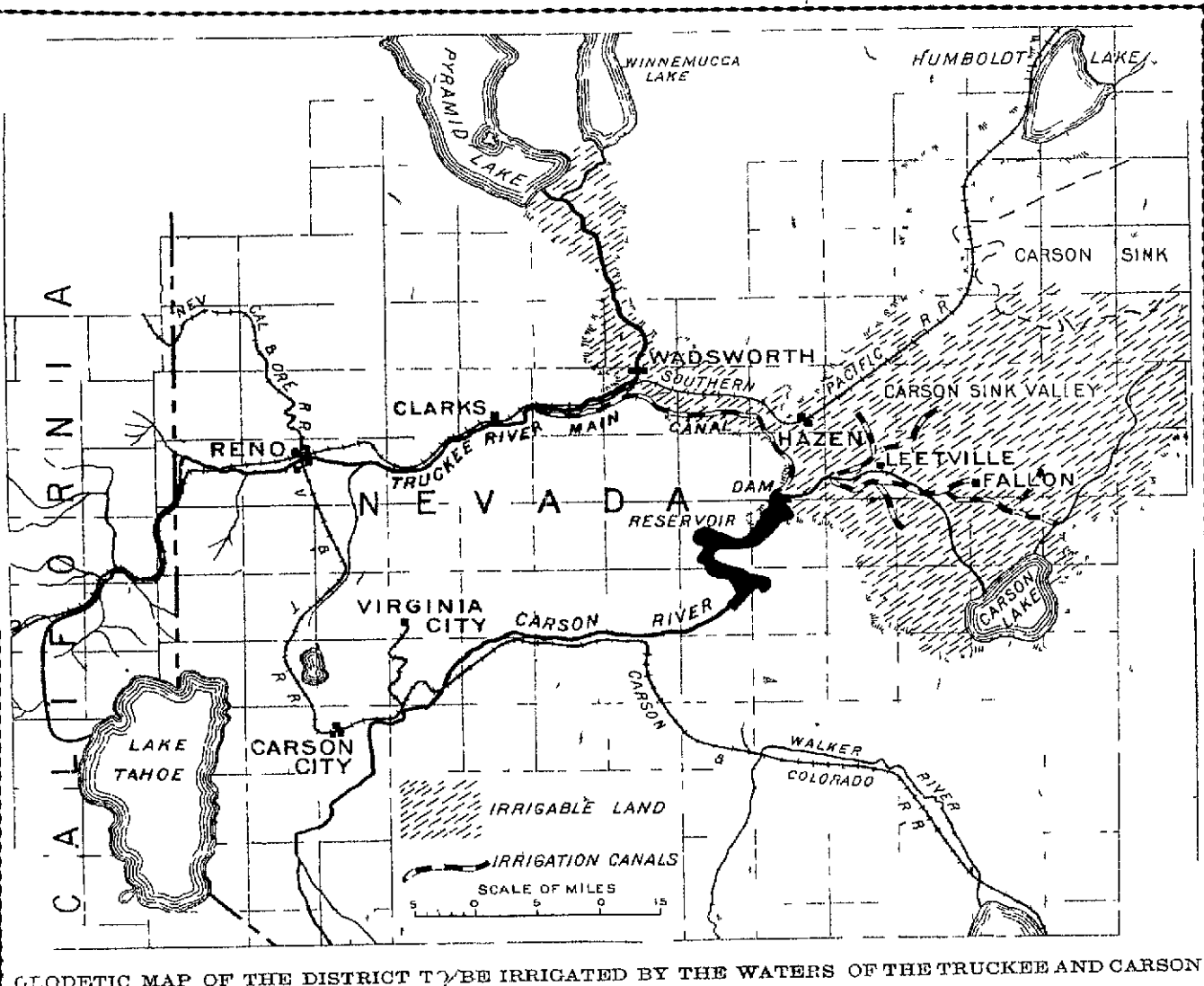
As the diversion dam was neared Mayor O'Connor waxed eloquent over the import of the occasion. He remarked to his seatmate in the hearing of this scribe:

"I would trade the mayoralty of Reno and any other honor that I might acquire to be permitted to raise the headgate and send the waters rushing down the canal. I see with a prophetic eye the homes of ease and comfort—the waving grain the wide spreading trees and the myriads of happy people that this canal will mean."

VIEWED ARID EXPANSE
In the meantime the delegation from Modoc county was not idle. The members buzzed the committee members regarding several projects in their section of California by which broad expanses of arid land could be made fertile by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum. They made clear that these projects were beyond the capabilities of private enterprise, because of interstate questions and the matter of private land and water holdings. These projects will be taken up by Mr. Newell and his assistants in the near future and carefully studied so the committee was informed.

Half of Wadsworth was assembled when the special reached the diversion dam, a special train having been run from that town which expects and deserves to reap such splendid benefits from the irrigation project. The little throng gathered on the bank of the river below the headgate and Senator Newlands acted as master of ceremonies for an impromptu program. He began:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am requested by the reclamation service to make a few remarks upon this day, so auspicious for Nevada and the entire nation. This day opens the era of a new field of effort for the nation. For the first time in the history of the government the nation itself enters upon a project which has hitherto been regarded as exclusively within the domain of private enterprise. It does this under a reclamation act whose purpose is to reclaim not only the arid lands belonging to the government but lands in private ownership within the reach of government projects. The purpose of the act is to provide homes for homeseekers. It guards against monopoly by providing for small farms and it prevents the application of wa-



GOVERNMENT'S INITIAL STEP IN NEVADA VIEWED WITH INTEREST

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Today, the third anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Irrigation law, is to be signalled by the formal opening of the first great government irrigation work. The Nevada town of Hazen, which owes its existence to the government irrigation project, is to be the scene of the opening, and dispatches received here by the officials of the reclamation bureau state that the event is to be accompanied with interesting ceremony.

Water will be turned on to 30,000 acres of land which never has known the taste of water. It is a rich, flat soil, needing only moisture to make it the most productive in the world. Before another three-year period has passed, 300,000 additional acres will be brought under water and made tributary to the same general system. Already the government has spent \$4,000,000. The entire project contemplates the expenditure of \$9,000,000.

The irrigable lands within reach of the Truckee and Carson river waters, outside of 90,000 acres already under cultivation in and about Reno, is a result of private irrigation enterprises, comprise a total area of about 480,000 acres.

The Truckee-Carson project, which is the official designation of the undertaking which has produced the town of Hazen, and will soon be the center of some 4,000 farms, is one of fourteen principal projects to which the government has set its hand. The others are in various less advanced stages of progress. The problem involved in this Truckee-Carson project was to find some way to save the waters of two rivers of importance to the Carson mountains, on the northwest border of Nevada and California, and plunge into a mysterious pit on the borders of the desert. This pit, into which the waters disappear into the bowels of the earth, just when they are most needed to irrigate the plain, is known as a "sink."

To divert the waters of these rivers and lead them into canals and storage basins for distribution over the flat, dry areas about the sinks, is the task to which the government engineers set themselves two years ago. Since then 137 miles of canals have been constructed. The main canal taps the Truckee river a few miles below Reno. It carries the waters south to a natural reservoir site, which the engineers discovered on the lower Carson, some thirty miles distant. Into this same reservoir the waters of the Carson are also to be diverted and stored. From this reservoir it is but a short distance to the wide flat lands about Carson "Sink," and the way is down a gentle incline, which leads itself to the construction of the net work of distributing canals.

Elaborate drainage works are included in the general scheme, farm boundaries have been laid out, and the plats are ready for the formal approval of the Secretary of the Interior. About twenty-five per cent of the irrigated land belongs to the government. The remainder is in the hands of the Central Pacific Railroad and some private individuals.

The farms have a soil adapted to the raising of apples, pears, grapes, berries, peaches, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and alfalfa. The government has a particular interest in this matter, to see that the best kind of settlers have a chance to take up the lands.

No one can get more than 80 acres of the irrigated land for a homestead, and the purchaser is required to stay on the land and improve it. There are some fees to pay, and it will take a year to make the farm ditches and raise a crop. The proportionate cost of irrigation is paid back by the settler in ten annual installments without interest. It is estimated that the payment to the government in ten years will be \$2080 and that the farm, judging from the value of other irrigated land, will then be worth at least \$3000. If a settler at the end of the ten years can show that he has reclaimed at least half of his entry for agricultural purposes, the land and water supply are his property perpetually.

HOT SPRINGS FOUND THREE MILES FROM CITY

Good Flow of Water Encountered in Artesian Well Being Sunk on the North and Short Property

At a depth of 325 feet yesterday the artesian well being put down on the summer resort property recently purchased by North and Short, three miles south of the city, a flow of hot water was encountered. The flow was of a good volume and substantial pressure of about 90 degrees.

All North stated last evening that now that a good flow of hot spring water had been secured a fine summer resort hotel would immediately be put up on the property.

"We intend to go down 200 feet further," said Mr. North discussing the matter yesterday, "and will undoubtedly get a very much warmer flow of water at a greater depth. We intend to go right ahead and build a fine summer resort at these springs, where Reno people may stop and yet be so close to the city that they can do their business in the city and enjoy the benefits of the springs hotel."

THREE HUNDRED DIE IN GREAT MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster in a Russian Coal Mine at Khartsisk Claims a Great Number of Victims

EKATRINOSLAV, Southern Russia, June 18.—An explosion occurred today in Ivan colliery at Khartsisk. It is reported that 300 persons have perished.

CHICAGO TO BUILD STREET RAILWAYS

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mayor Dunne on Monday will ask the city council to authorize the commissioner of public works to advertise for bids for the construction of a fully equipped 100-mile street railway to be operated for and by the city of Chicago.

THIEVES ENTERED LORING HOME LAST NIGHT

Effect Entrance Through Pantry Window and Secure Diamond and Tourquoise Ring

Removing a screen in the pantry window at the home of C. F. Loring of the Washoe Light and Power Company, at 201 Stephenson street last evening, thieves entered and ransacked the house while the family was down town.

The house was thoroughly searched and the drawers of the dressing cases and silver closet were explored, but nothing was taken save a small diamond ring and a tourquoise ring, secured in one of the bedrooms. The thieves were evidently looking for money, as the family silver was left untouched. The thieves left the house, springing the night latch from the inside. The police are looking for the miscreants.

Marriage Licenses Issued
The following licenses were issued yesterday: William A. Bersh of Beckwith Pass and Lena L. Belmont of Boca, Cal.; Orlando Cardelli and Carmelinda Zafri, both of Dayton; C. E. Bingham and Lillian Shirley, both of Reno; George Kormmeyer and Hazel Doyle, both of Reno.

MISS ARCHIBALD IS QUEEN OF CARNIVAL

Successful Candidate Wins by the Narrow Margin of Thirty Votes in What Was a Most Exciting Finish

Miss Belle Archibald 5472
Miss Agnes Delonchant 5440
Miss Alice George 5232
Miss Inez Clark 515
Miss Mary Minetto 74
Mrs. Ross Peterson 54
Mrs. Frank Campbell 35
Miss Clarice Andrews 4
Miss Conant 3

Miss Belle Archibald was last night declared to be the royal queen of the grand carnival.

After the most exciting and close voting contest in the history of Reno, this popular young lady was pronounced the successful contestant.

The store of Gray, Reid & Wright was literally packed at 10 o'clock when President Perkins, in company with Mrs. R. W. Parry and Mrs. Dr. Lewis, of the committee of ladies, announced the close of the contest and the final count of the ballots.

Expectancy reigned supreme for a half hour then all was silent as the result was read—Miss Archibald 5477, Miss Delonchant 5440, the second lady being but thirty-two votes behind. A deafening applause followed. Miss George received 5232, Miss Clark 510 and several others much smaller amounts.

Miss Archibald is a striking brunette of very pleasing personality and popular among a legion of friends. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Archibald and resides at 91 Vine street. For the past eight years the chosen queen has been a Reno girl, the past two years of which time she has graced the store of B. Fraley's cloak and suit house.

The gracious queen will meet immediately with the ladies of the carnival queen committee and arrange for the preparation of the royal robes of state in which the lady is to be crowned and rule supreme over her subjects on the Fourth of July.

The friends of the two foremost contestants remained loyal to the last and although Miss Delonchant lost by a mere title she is justly entitled to much credit and honor.

MANY ZIONITES ARE GOING TO MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—Gladstone Dowle and Judge Barnes of Chicago leave Monday for Zion City having practically completed the purchase of the Gonzales ranch containing a million acres in the state of Tamaulipas where the tropical Zion City is to be established.

Attention Masons
The funeral of our late brother, Lyman L. Crockett will be held from Masonic temple this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All master Masons are requested to be present and pay their last respects to the dead.

S. M. JAMESON,
Secretary Reno Lodge No. 13, F. and A. M.

For the Carnival
If you are going to decorate for the carnival look up the pretty things in crepe paper, Japanese lanterns and parasols, flags, decorated paper, paper napkins and lunch sets, all in the national and carnival colors to be found at Mott's Bazaar.

Attention, O. E. S.
Officers and members of Adah Chapter, No. 4 O. E. S., are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, L. L. Crockett, at Masonic Temple Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. By order of W. M. NELLIE N. HYMERS, Sec.

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NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

RENO, NEVADA

Published every Morning, Monday Excepted.

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Entered in the Postoffice at Reno, Nev., as 2d class matter.



Passing of the Desert

THE visit of the Congressional Irrigation Committee to Nevada yesterday will mark an epoch in the industrial history of our state. It is the fulfillment of a hope, long deferred, but none the less welcome now, that it is an accomplished fact.

For years the people of the west have looked forward to the time when the government would awaken to a realization of the vast possibilities lying dormant in the empire west of the Mississippi with its opportunities for homes for the teeming millions of the overcrowded east and would take up the matter of internal improvement and lend its aid to the reclamation of the vast area of semi-arid land which only awaited the vivifying touch of water to transform an otherwise desolate waste into a land of happy and prosperous homes.

Yesterday, June 17th, witnessed the realization of our hopes and the fruition of the work of that band of earnest pioneers in the movement who have lent their time and talent for nearly two decades to the enactment of the law which resulted in the work that was officially accepted by the Irrigation Committee yesterday.

Nevada is fortunate in being the first of the states to profit by the irrigation act and to have within its borders the first completed project under the provisions of the law signed by the President just three years ago. It is fitting that this should be the case.

Nevada is known among the sisterhood as the "Sagebrush State" from the shrub whose foliage of ashen gray lends to the landscape the monotonous shading that has become typical of the desert waste, and the presence of which has erroneously been taken to be an evidence that nothing else will grow on spots where it flourishes. To the initiated the presence of the despised shrub was an evidence of the richness of the soil made manifest, despite the lack of the life giving fluid, the absence of which alone accounts for the hills devoid of verdure and the plains without their carpeting of green.

To the passenger on the overland train fresh from the green fields of California or the east, Nevada presents a forbidding appearance. Yet how few of those who have shuddered at the panorama of desolation that unfolds before them from the car window realize that all that is needed to transform this awful waste into meadows of lush grass is the magic touch of water.

It was to the task of conserving the moisture that goes to waste in the early spring months and conveying it at the proper season to the thirsty desert that the engineers have bent their energies. And yesterday the distinguished visitors who made up the party that witnessed the completion of the engineering features of the work, traveled over stretches of country that in a few short years will be transformed into orchards and fields of waving grain.

Nevada rejoices today in the realization of her dreams and gives thanks without stint to all those who have in any way contributed to the enactment of the measure which will eliminate the desert and make possible the building of homes and the establishment of prosperous communities, where now there is naught but silence and desolation.

COMMONER COMMENTS

Messrs. Bowen and Loomis should get down to the concrete facts of that asphalt deal.

The construction of the Panama Canal has progressed to the increase of salary stage.

Have you resigned from the Equitable directorate yet? If not you are behind the times.

The Philadelphia case discloses what the people can do to the grafters by trying in real earnest.

King Alfonso of Spain is making a tour of neighboring countries. His near relatives have told him all about the United States.

Some eminent sailors at Washington, who have seldom been to sea, can not understand how Togo managed to win so handsly without a naval board of strategy.

Secretary Shaw says he is going to reduce the deficit by cutting down the incidental expenses. All right, but let him look carefully after the "accidental" expense.

The eminent gentlemen who have accumulated millions by tariff favor are unreliably informed that those who have paid the most of it are still in favor of continuing it. The appointment of a Bonaparte to the cabinet reminds us that the people do not want any Moscow fiasco in this campaign against illegal rebates and extortionate freight charges.

Secretary Taft's little trick of alienating Secretary Shaw's newspaper party reminds us more or less of what Sherman said about Alger's cornering some colored southern delegates.

The theatrical company organized to exploit Nan Patterson has scored a dismal financial failure. Occasionally the public manages to do the right thing without making any particular fuss about it.

Pert paragraphs who have found Philadelphia a fruitful source of "sleepy" jokes will have to look elsewhere now. How about the "stand-patters" who can hear no demands for tariff revision?

The United States Court at Cincinnati has declared the wall paper trust to be an illegal combine. It is to be hoped that the court will be able to make the decision stick better than the wall paper usually does.

The four New York highwaymen who held up a bank messenger have been convicted and sent to Sing Sing. This should be a warning. It would have been far safer and doubtless more profitable to start a bank.

It remains to be seen whether a naval board of strategy will try to wrest the laurels from Togo's brow. The indications are, however, that the Japs are not yet sufficiently civilized to engage in that sort of thing.

President Roosevelt has not yet visited Florida and Arkansas, and announces his intention to do so as soon as possible. Up to date the President has not been able to penetrate very far into railroad regulation territory, either.

The Czar says he would rather die than sign an ignominious peace. But if he doesn't sign a peace pact of some kind several hundred thousand other Russians will die. If the Czar really loves his "little children" now is the time for him to show it.

President Roosevelt should invite his cabinet to get together. One denounces the idea of protected manufacturers selling their wares cheaper to foreigners than to residents, and another defends it as a sound business policy. Here is an opportunity to do considerable work in the line of pacification.

THE Confederate veterans seem to be in more danger while journeying to Louisville to attend their annual reunion than they were on the battlefields of the civil war.

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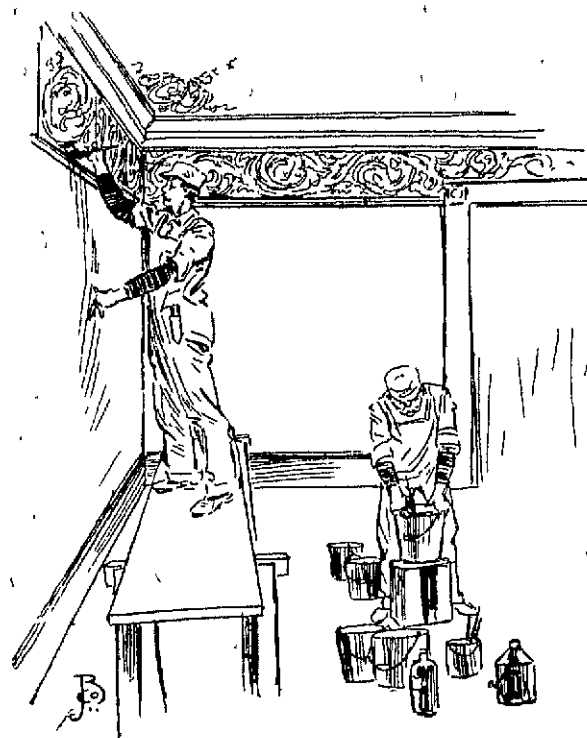
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We give a partial list of some of the best known racing men, who praise HUDSON BICYCLES and D. & J. HANGERS.

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T. Avensino,
N. C. Hooper,
C. L. Hollister,
A. Carter,
Carl Limberg,
H. E. Freeman,
H. E. Caldwell,
H. Standerwick,
J. H. Lake,
W. B. Ferguson,
Iver Lawson,
Jimmy Michael,
Hugh McLean,
Hardy Downing,
Bobby Walthour,
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Government Irrigation

UNCLE SAM COMES TO RESCUE OF NEVADA

Public Treasury Meets Demand for the Extension of the Empire

A NEW era opens for Nevada and for the entire arid west. Where the cacti, the silent sentinels of the desert, kept vigil over the wastes forgotten by God and man, there the yellow grain will ripple in the breeze. Where the vulture wheeled high in air to scent the carcass of the thirst-fallen beast of prey, there the humming birds will flit among the orchard blossoms and the garden flowers. Where the eyes of night looked sorrowfully down upon the desolate and the drear there the moonbeams will filter through the leafy boughs and the stars will laugh to see their images in lake and stream.

A new era—a trite, well worn expression, but thrilling now with a new meaning. Today marks the passing of the desert and the birth of an intermountain empire.

Such of us as have lived long in Nevada and have strayed beyond the towns and water courses into the great desert, know the true significance of "the new era."

We have cut a chalice in the cactus and banished the demon thirst with the precious drops of life blood that was yielded by the spiny shrub. With infinite patience we have gathered the tiny twigs of greasewood to fry the flapjack.

We have heard the audible silence of the wilderness and felt the intangible presence of the gent of death and desolation.

This was the old era in Nevada, and one which impelled the exclamation as the mirage faded on the horizon "If God had in His wisdom sent thee rain."

What the Architect of the Universe overlooked when he planned Nevada is now to be supplied by man. Afar to the westward "The moonlight glitters on Sierra's snows," torrents dash down the canyons to lose themselves in sinks, licked up by the thirsty sun.

"Water, water, give me water!" has been Nevada's lament and moan, but not until a truly paternal government heard the plant was the thirst assuaged.

Thus has this state, born of battles,

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR calls the attention to entrymen or homesteaders to an act known as "Public, No 37," that proofs, oaths and affidavits may be made before any United States Commissioner in the county, parish or land district, in which the land is situated.

In order for an entryman to comply with the provisions of the law to homestead I will briefly outline the manner of procedure: He must file under oath form 4-102 b page 272 affidavit see circular from the General Land Office showing manner of procedure issued January 25th, 1904 a copy of which may be obtained from the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., he must also comply with form 4-007 page 275 "Homestead application" also form 4-063 page 275 "Homestead affidavit" form 4-062 page 303 "Non-mineral affidavit."

In addition to which he must file under oath an affidavit setting forth that owing to the great distance to the District Land Office, or bodily disabilities etc., he is unable to appear at said office in person. These forms duly made out and properly attested before any U. S. Commissioner when forwarded to the District Land Office will be all that is required to entitle any entryman to file his application for a homestead, and if there be no legal disqualifications will be permitted to receive his proper papers in due time.

The payment of the water tax which is now estimated by the Secretary of the Interior to be at the rate of \$26 per acre of all land that may be irrigated by the irrigation canals and waterways, in ten annual payments.

It will be necessary that each entryman comply with the laws as to erection of a house in compliance with the rule, he will also be compelled to pay the fees of filing, see page 30 "homestead fees" in Nevada. 160 acres of land, at \$2.50 per acre, being land within the 20 mile limit of railroads, \$22. While for the \$1.25 land, or land outside of the railroad limits of 20 miles is \$16. It may be well to state that these lands are referred to as minimum and double minimum lands in the book of rules referred to.

The cost of 80 acres being \$11 and \$8 and for 40 acres \$8 and \$6.50 respectively.

It may be stated that all land upon which there is water now or will be watered on or before February 1st, 1906, has been subdivided into farm units or allotments of the exact number of acres that each entryman will be allowed to homestead and not an acre more.

Furthermore that before filing it is compulsory upon each entryman that he personally examine such land as he intends to file upon or he cannot make oath to the forms I have referred to as a perusal of the blank forms will indicate. Each entryman will be compelled to make oath as follows: "I have not acquired title to, nor am I now claiming under the agricultural public land laws, an amount of land, which, together with the land now applied for, will exceed in the aggregate 320 acres." It is no doubt the intention of the government that an entryman will not be permitted to file if he holds over 320 acres of government land.

It is understood that if homesteaders will sign agreements to put in a pumping plant to pump the water from the canal that the Government will enter into a contract to furnish free electric power to run such pumps. In such cases it would seem it would more likely be cheaper for the entryman to till such high lands by pumps than to grade the land to the level to be irrigated by the canal.

Inquiries have been made by those who have served in the United States army, navy or marine corps during the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection as to what privileges, if any, they are entitled. It would occupy too much space, but if such parties as are effected thereby will turn to page 253 of the above book referred to they will find the matter fully explained. I would state, however, as I understand the matter, if they were honorably discharged, etc., are allowed certain credits when the time for final proof is made.

It would be well for intended entrymen or homesteaders who are entire strangers to come prepared as best they can with evidence as to their identity, as all oaths administered must fully establish their identity. Instances of homesteaders coming here as entire strangers applying to acknowledge the statutory qualifications causes them much annoyance and inconveniences where they have to produce the necessary witnesses or evidence.

The U. S. G. S., under the direction of Mr. L. H. Taylor, is preparing township plats of the land upon which water will soon be, and is having prepared a set for the use of homesteaders in enabling them to make their selections of lands subject to entry to be filed in my office. It will be the intention to show the lands filed upon in such farm units as may be subject to entry to be kept up as best of our ability. Such plats will show the land subject to entry, but will not be perhaps up to date as all filings may not be recorded as promptly here as at the Carson City, District Land Office, but will in a great manner enable entrymen to form a fair idea of such land as may be open to entry. I have endeavored to, in as briefly as space will permit, attempted to enlighten seekers of homesteads in a certain way how to proceed, but I shall be pleased to answer all inquiries appertaining to such filings from time to time. I have been endeavoring to have our county authorities, in some way inaugurate some system of supplying such information either by a promotion committee, or Board of Trade, which I think will no doubt eventually be agreed upon.

E. W. BLACK,
U. S. Commissioner, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

FEDERAL AID FOR THIS GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE

Three Millions of Dollars Is the Sagebrush State's Allotment

cles and traits and Engineer Taylor received invariably in reply to his reports: "Go ahead." The secretary of the Interior, let it be said in capital letters, IS NEVADA'S FRIEND.

Alluding again to the spillway referred to above, this is an undertaking of solid masonry with great steel gates, by which the flow of water in the canal can be regulated and any excess of water passing through the headgates may be returned to the river.

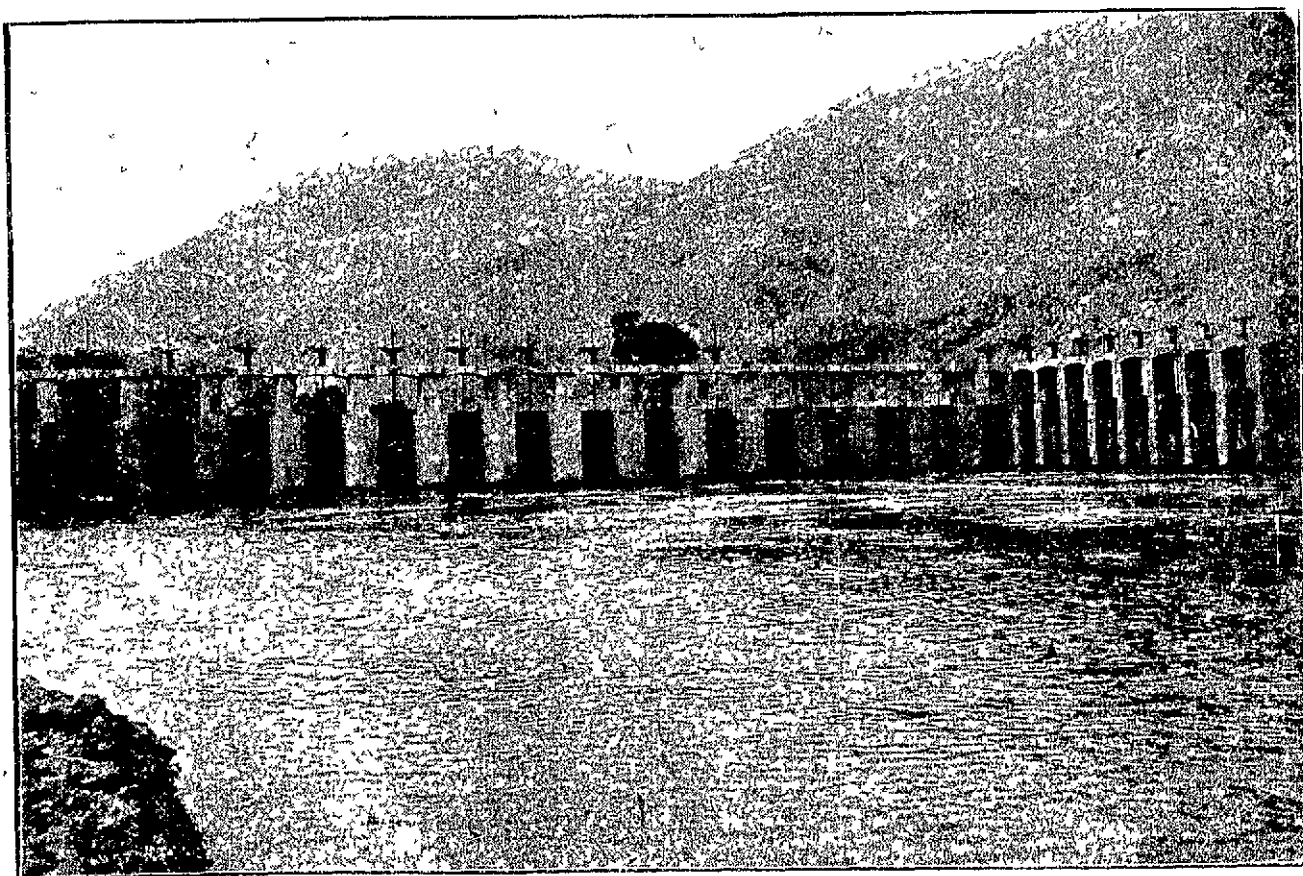
A peculiar feature of the first few miles of the canal is that earth embankments are left in their natural condition, while the rock work is almost invariably cemented like a porcelain kettle. Evidently Engineer Taylor fears percolation more than erosion and for good cause. Still, that impalpable mud, with all the interstices of sand and loam, but will be carried through creviced rock like bird shot through a funnel and fail to find lodgment.

Where the walls and bottom of the ditch are cemented, and this condition prevails for miles, the bottom narrows to ten feet, as there is less friction and retardation of the waters.

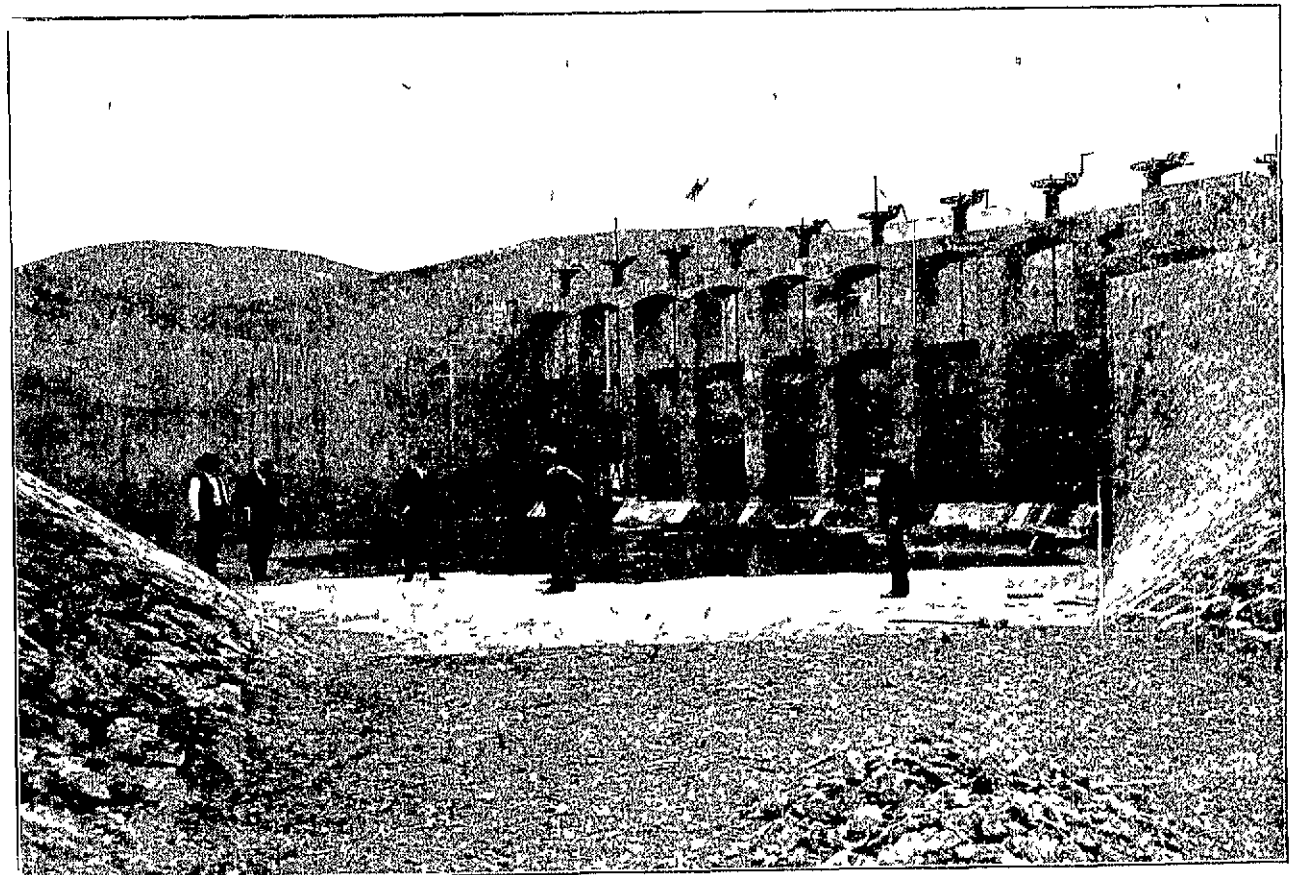
Twelve hundred second feet of flow will pass as easily through this medium as where the walls are twenty feet apart at the bottom and are composed of earth.

The fall of the canal is almost abysmal. It is the general belief that the drop is one foot in a mile, but Mr. Taylor assures the representative of the Journal that it is less than one foot in 6000 at the most precipitous places. Yet the volume of the water that passes through the canal is expected to give the stream a tremendous velocity with attendant erosion. This has caused grave fears for the permanency of the walls of earth on the outside of curves, especially in the section of country where the walls are made up of successive layers of sand and silt. Undermining is the evil that must be combated there.

But this is only one of the many difficulties Mr. Taylor has been battling to overcome. His chief enemy is the wind, which carries in front of it and in its trail a whirl of sand. On



The diverting dam at Canal Switch, showing the headgates of the canal at the right of the picture. It is at this point that the water will be taken from the Truckee to perform its mission of reclaiming the deserts of Nevada.



View of the headgates looking from the canal, showing water entering canal. The gates are set in concrete work re-inforced with structural steel girders resting upon a foundation of concrete and railroad iron deep in the earth.

been repaid for the hundreds of millions of dollars in ingots of gold and silver it poured into the national treasury when the fate of the republic was trembling in the balance and national credit was all but lost.

And we are grateful to you, Theodore Roosevelt, to you, Francis G. Newlands, to you, Wm. E. Smythe, to you, Judge Maxwell, to you, Engineer Taylor, to you and all of you who have listened to our call and have given to Nevada its "New Era."

Irrigation congress' labors and congressional irrigation acts, platform addresses and newspaper editorials have today met with the crowning success of their labors and the people of the sagebrush state rejoice. And right here let me suggest most earnestly and

emphatically that the governor of Nevada proclaim New Era Day, June 16, a legal holiday.

A few days ago The Journal sent this representative to view the great canal just opened by the government. Two hundred workmen, employed by C. A. Warren & Co., were putting the finishing touches to the spillway near Derby and smoothing the walls and bottom of the ditch, preparatory to the final inspection. Like ants the workers swarmed in the trench, but this was but a handful compared with the army of fifteen hundred men, assisted by five hundred horses and four steam shovels, who were engaged on this contract during the earlier stages of the work.

At the lower end of the canal a

similar army had been employed. It is needless to say that the handling of these throngs of men on a temporary enterprise required rare discipline and organization. The camps were built like permanent towns and equipped with electric light plants telephone systems and other adjuncts to urban life.

Viewed from a Southern Pacific car window, the irrigation canal is merely a long line of earth embankment, beginning on the opposite side of the Truckee river near Salvia, twenty miles east of Reno and gradually diverging to the southward. To realize the immensity of this two million dollar aqueduct one must walk from end to end, a distance of thirty-one miles. This is what the representative of The

Journal essayed to do, including the laterals, but, learning that this would entail a journey of 250 miles, a compromise was effected.

There is every incentive to tarry while en route. The Truckee river diversion dam is in itself worth a day's study. Considerable engineering difficulty was encountered in this work, for the river is broad, deep and remarkably swift. The banks are alluvial and the current strives, when its forward movement is checked, to cut around and find a new channel. But so well did the engineers and contractors perform their tasks that the only misfortune of consequence was in the washing away of the false work of the dam. The permanent structure, itself, built of solid concrete, will for

ages withstand the floods of the turbulent Truckee.

To construct a canal thirty feet in depth and twenty feet wide at the bottom, for these are the usual dimensions where concrete is not used, is a Herculean task and this added difficulty was experienced for the first few miles below the diversion dam.

The south bank of the river is a precipitous slope and the many promontories cause the shore line to be a succession of acute angles, which are further broken by the many arroyos gouged out by the cloud bursts. Private enterprise would have been appalled by the engineers' reports and the project would have died in its infancy, but Uncle Sam has developed as well as inherited bull dog tenden-

a stormy day the fine desert sand drifts constantly into the ditch, so rapidly that it threatens the usefulness of the canal if not cleaned out every few weeks. The only remedy appearing to the scribe is a series of tight fences to hold back the powdered silica. Mr. Taylor had reached a similar conclusion, so he informed The Journal representative.

Three tunnels are on the line of the ditch, in addition to a tunnel spillway. These are walled overhead, underfoot and on both sides with cement and were difficult of construction on account of squeezing ground. The acoustic properties of the tunnels border on the supernatural.

A large amount of most thorough and searching hydrographic work has

Canal Is Thrown Open

PRESENCE OF MEN HIGH IN NATION'S COUNCILS

First Ceremonies that Mark the
Launching of the Big
Enterprise

been done in Nevada by the United States Geological Survey both before and after the passage of the Reclamation law. This work consisted in measurements of the discharge of the principal streams of the state, together with that of their various tributaries, to determine the extent and character of the supply of water, upon which to base estimates on the work that is now being carried on by the government. The first work by Mr. Taylor, who is now the engineer in charge of the reclamation service in Nevada, was done in the fall of 1894 on the Humboldt river. Since that time records have been kept at various points on the Humboldt, Carson, Truckee and Walker rivers, until the department now knows how much water can be depended upon from each of these streams in ordinary and dry seasons. Upon this data Engineer Taylor has based estimates on what can be done in the way of reclaiming the lands in the Carson-Truckee basin.

In the fall of 1888 the first appropriation was made by Congress for what is known as the Powell irrigation survey. Major Powell, after whom the survey was named, took the initiative for the redemption of the arid west. In fact he proposed a quarter of a century ago the very plans which are now being carried out by the government.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act making the Powell appropriation, actual surveys began in 1889 for canals, reservoirs, etc., in various portions of the west and many reservations from entry were made by the secretary of the interior for water storage purposes.

This study of water supply, which was begun in 1889, was coincident with the reservoir and canal surveys and was continued through 1889 and 1890. After 1890 Congress failed to make any further appropriations and the work stopped.

Everyone then thought that this was the end of irrigation in the United States by government aid. Practically nothing further was done except compilation of data gathered until in 1914, when Congress made the magnificent appropriation of \$12,500 for gauging of streams and studying of water supply throughout the United States. With a very small portion of that sum, L. H. Taylor began work in Nevada and since that time the work has been carried on with increasing appropriations until it has reached the sum of \$200,000 annually. In addition to the appropriation made for reclamation purposes.

At present there are being maintained on the Humboldt river and its tributaries seven gauging stations under the direction of Mr. Taylor. At these various points the discharge is recorded. On the Truckee river and its tributaries there are also seven of these stations. The Carson river and its two main branches have three stations and a similar number are on the Walker. Besides these Mr. Taylor has installed a number of observation stations for the studying of the evaporation at Lake Tahoe, Pyramid lake and the Carson near Fallon to determine the loss by evaporation not only at points of storage but where the water is to be used for irrigation. He is also keeping precipitation records at a number of points in the higher mountains where the United States weather bureau has no stations, and also observations are being taken where it is proposed to reclaim lands on the desert.

As nearly as can be determined, the precipitation in the Truckee basin, which passes into Pyramid and Mud lakes and is lost, would irrigate 345 square miles, or in excess of 220,000 acres.

The evaporation from these lakes is annually from forty-eight to fifty-two inches. The Journal is reliably informed that the plummet was let down to a depth of 1500 feet in Pyramid lake by some of Wheeler's men while they were making the survey of the thirty-ninth parallel. With this depth and this rate of evaporation it will require four centuries for Pyramid lake to go dry after the waters of the Truckee are diverted by the government canal.

The total volume of water entering Pyramid and Mud, or Winnemucca, lakes annually in direct precipitation and from the adjacent hills is not in excess of six inches. The greater portion, or 900,000 acre feet per annum, is supplied by the Truckee river. Of course that is the annual run off from year to year. In some seasons this is exceeded by thirty percent while the least amount during the last fifteen years was only twenty-five percent less than the normal. This is not taking into account the water used for irrigation above Pyramid lake and also not considering the water stored some years in Lake Tahoe. So that it may be said that in the very driest season since 1889 the total amount of water yielded by the Truckee and its tributaries was nearly three-quarters of a million acre feet or sufficient to irrigate one quarter of a million acres of land.

The Carson river has a normal annual run-off of about sixty percent of that of the Truckee. The Walker river has not been gauged so long as the others, and it cannot be stated to a degree of certainty the average discharge of that stream, but

it is believed by Mr. Taylor that it is greater than the Carson.

The Humboldt river is a much more variable stream than those having a source in the Sierra. The conditions are such along this stream that practically every bit of the flow can be conveniently and cheaply controlled by storage dams and canal systems. While at no point on the main stream is the flow of the Humboldt as great as that of the Truckee, the combined flow of all its tributaries in greater than that of the Truckee when normal conditions prevail.

The observations of Mr. Taylor, on

and on August 26th and September 3d of the same year the contracts were entered into with the Stone company of Oakland for division three which was eighteen miles in length, and with C. A. Warren & company of San Francisco for divisions one and two, a total length of thirteen miles. The first ground was broken by the E. B. and A. L. Stone company on September 11th and on October 3rd by the C. A. Warren company. That this latter date was Engineer Taylor's birthday is merely a coincidence.

The contract awarded to Stone Brothers was nearly all sand excavation

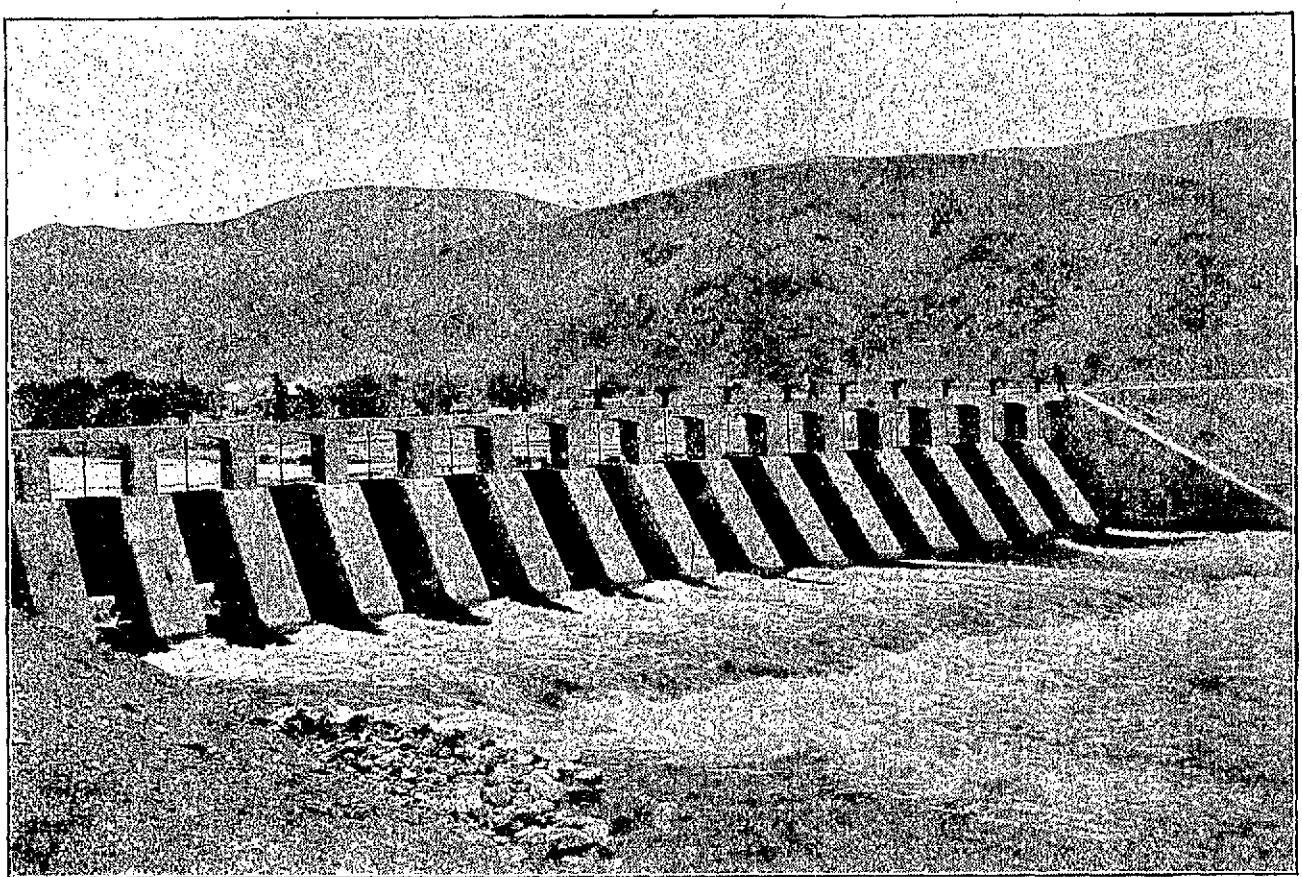
an extension of time by the department of the interior, under whose jurisdiction the work of reclamation is being carried forward. In addition to the rock work the canal had to be cemented for miles in order to prevent the possibility of breaks and to conserve the water which would have escaped otherwise through the loose and creviced rock.

The entire cost of the construction of the divisions of the main diversion canal approximates \$1,250,000.

The government, in undertaking this work endeavored to make it permanent so that the expense of operating

ing of 250 miles of smaller ditches. Drain or waste ditches form no unimportant part of the system. The total cost of these, together with a concrete diversion dam on the Carson and other structures will approximate half a million dollars. This initial system will be used to distribute water over about fifty thousand acres of land. The system will be extended during the next two years to cover about 150,000 acres more, when the total length of the distributing system will be increased to about 1200 miles.

Nowhere in the world, and certainly



View of Diverting Dam across
Truckee River, showing massive
character of the structure and
method of controlling water

account of the failure of the Nevada-California boundary line to follow the water shed of the streams of the two states, extend to the summit of the Sierra in California, although his official title is that of supervising engineer for the United States reclamation service in the Nevada district.

In giving the Journal the foregoing interview Engineer Taylor said:

"One thing I would like to impress upon the people of Nevada is that it does not take the United States government forever and a day to complete a piece of work. This is well exemplified here. The Reclamation act was approved June 17th, 1902. In September I put the first party of surveyors into the field. The first work was to care for the irrigation of three thousand acres of land north of Reno. During the fall and up to the end of December we worked in the territory named and estimated the cost of the irrigation works. We found that the cost, while not prohibitive, would approach so nearly the value of the land to be reclaimed that we did not consider it wise to do the first work there."

Beginning with the first of January following, work was commenced near Wadsworth and at the sink of the Carson. It was found that the unit or per acre cost was less. Therefore it was decided to install first the Carson-Truckee basin irrigation plant. This would place under irrigation at the sink of the Carson and north of Wadsworth something over 200,000 acres of land.

In the early part of April, 1903,

NOTE—The great irrigation canal below Reno, which will provide plentiful means for the sustenance of fifty thousand people, has cost less than one-half the price of a battle ship.

Fame crowns with laurel wreath the rustic swain
Who leaves the plow in furrow, bids adieu
To wife and children, shoulders rifle and
Assists his countryman to waste the field
Of foeman and despoil his home.
No place

On History's page is given him who bends
The sword to pruning hook. What wonder then
Sweet Auburn's desolate and widows mourn
While, fatherless, the children wait for him
Who never will return—a yeoman slain
To gratify a nation's whim, to swell
A capital with pride?

Are harpies, plundering on the home to build
The fabric of a vindicated spite,
To right erroneous doctrine in the eyes
Of jingo imbeciles.

I sing the praise
Of those who follow the precepts of Him:
"I came not to destroy, but to fulfill."

Then open the floodgates; let the waters pour
Adown the thirsty land. And in their train
Will come the humble tiller of the soil,
The patient builder of the arid west.
Into a land of homes, of lawing kine,
Of fruitful orchards, gardens, vineyards, fields,
Barns bursting with the spoil of Mother Earth,
Homes where the youth are trained to honor God
And love their fellow men.

A land of schools,
Where civic virtues tell the lust for war.
—William McClure Gotwaldt.

not in the United States has there ever been an irrigation system of half this magnitude carried to a successful consummation in twice the time.

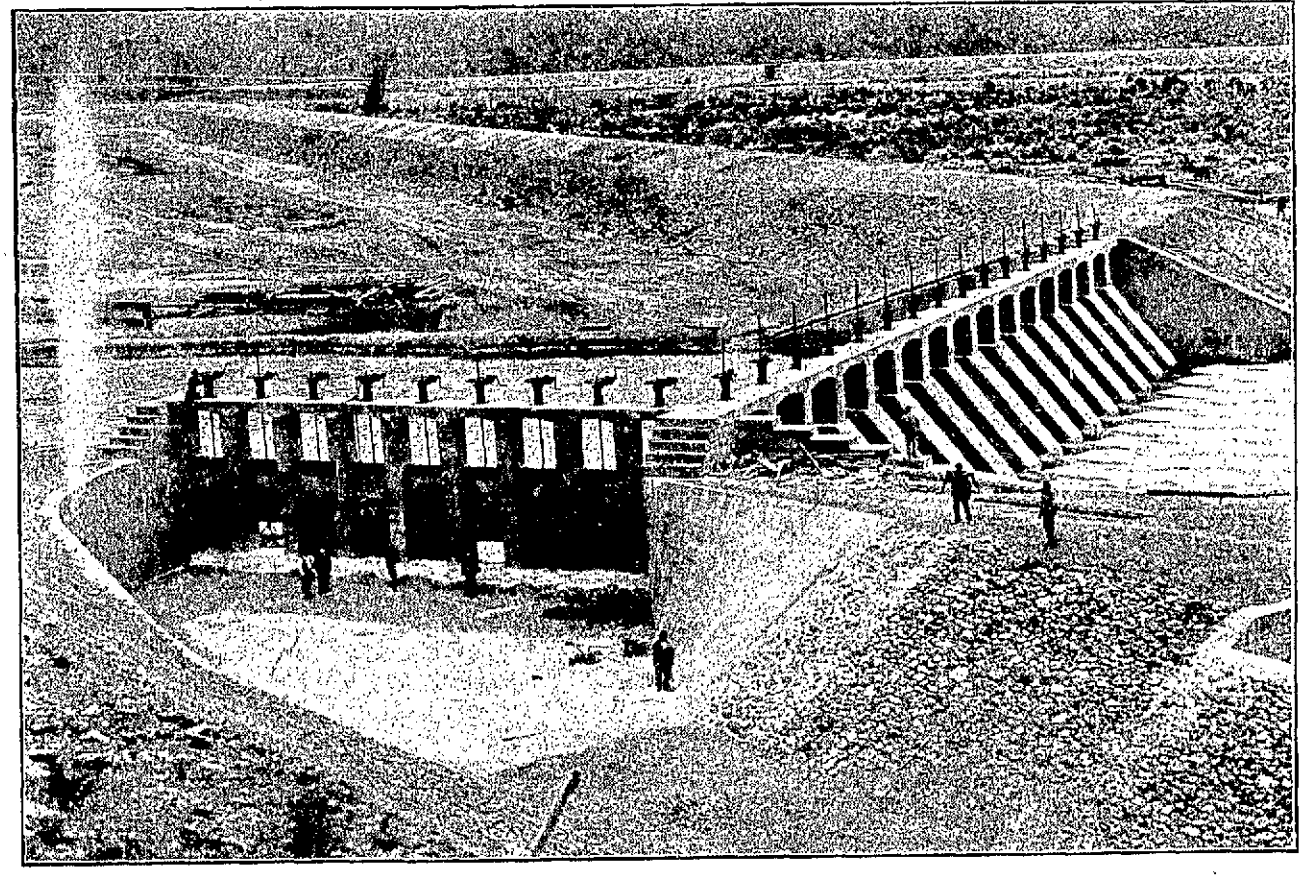
Bids are now being asked for the construction of a regulating dam at the mouth of Lake Tahoe. These bids will be opened July 15th of the present year.

Falling less than one-sixtieth of one percent, the twelve hundred second feet of water in the Truckee-Carson canal will develop enormous potentialities while meandering across the plains. At one point near the Carson river the canal waters will fall 26 feet and here will be generated 2500 indicated or 2800 actual horse power.

This will be utilized to pump sufficient water from the canal to 20,000 acres of rich land lying above the canal level. The power house is already nearly constructed, as well as the distributing system on the plateau, no portion of which is more than fifty feet above the canal.

As a larger area of land is brought under irrigation and the demand for water increases, five or six other dams on the Truckee river and its tributaries will be constructed and four reservoirs will be built on the Carson river. Two of the latter will be on the lower stream and will be amongst the largest storage reservoirs in the country. One of them, which will be at the lower end of the main Truckee canal, below where it empties into the Carson river, will be eighteen miles in length. The reservoir will have a surface area of eleven thousand acres.

General view of the works at
Canal Switch, showing the rip-
rapped levee and head of canal



work was begun upon the main canal location twenty-four miles below the city of Reno and thirty-one miles from a point on the Carson river nine miles west of Leeterville, otherwise known as Ragtown, where it is proposed to construct a large reservoir and in the later part of May bids to erect the structure were asked for, also bids to construct a canal were asked for and opened on July 15, 1903,

and the work proceeded rapidly, a number of steam shovels being employed. This work was completed and accepted by the government September 30th, 1904.

C. A. Warren & company, otherwise known as the San Francisco Construction company, had to contend for miles with heavy rock excavation and did not complete their contract until a few days ago, having been granted

and maintaining the ditch could be minimized.

In the meantime work of constructing other canals to feed the laterals has been carried on. A number of contracts were let covering the district that will be irrigated first and these ditches will be completed by the end of July of this year. This includes the construction of thirty-eight miles of main laterals and the build-

The storage capacity of this reservoir will be nearly three hundred thousand acre feet, or sufficient to irrigate one hundred thousand acres of land. The reservoir is designed to store the waters of the Carson, but those of the Truckee that are brought down through the main diversion canal. These waters will be permitted to flow down the bed of the river during the non-irrigating season

DAWN GLOWS UPON ARID DESERTS OF THE WEST

New Era Now Begins for the
Great Intermountain
Plateau

In order to operate the various power plants along the Truckee. The water returns to the stream below these several plants and is then diverted into the main canal.

The second largest dam on the Carson river will have a capacity of 220,000 acre feet. It will hold the waters of the lower Carson, which are not used directly for irrigation.

The combined capacity of all these reservoirs will be 1,350,000 acre feet, or sufficient to water nearly half a million acres. Of this amount 550,000 acre feet can be drawn off annually, as the stream in the driest season will afford that much water.

It is estimated that not less than 200,000 feet can be drawn annually from Lake Tahoe. The restraining dam there will not be higher than the one now in use. In other words it will control the waters of the lake to a depth of six feet. This depth on the lake will yield 745,000 acre feet.

As the work on this project advances and as the claimants for the reclaimed land come in, Engineer Taylor will find at his disposal funds for the extension of the irrigated area and it is planned to increase that area to 400,000 acres in excess of the present irrigated area.

Eighty acres will be the average extent of each farm. This will support a family of five people. Five more will be supported in the form of employees and their families. This gives direct support at the ratio of eight acres to an individual. From one and one-fourth to two times this number will subsist in the villages and towns of the district and the estimate of the Journal will generally be considered to be low. A simple operation in mathematics will show that the population of Nevada will be more than doubled by this irrigation enterprise and by a most desirable class of people.

A thorough investigation of soil conditions is being made in connection with the irrigation work. Hundreds of analyses have been made and borings have been taken in many places to surface water. The results have been most encouraging.

These tests and others that have recently been made prove that the subsurface water will rise by capillary attraction when irrigation is practiced in this section and another result of the presence of water a short distance below the surface will be to lessen absorption. The ground will soon become saturated and then less water will be needed for irrigation and the extent of the reclaimed section is more easily increased, without finding an additional supply of water.

Of course the presence of subsurface water will tend to bring the alkali in the soil to the surface as the ground becomes saturated. This is an exigency that the government is providing for by the construction of its great system of waste or drainage canals. The alkali will thus be carried off to the sink.

Additional lands that are to be irrigated in this section of the state are on the Carson river in upper Carson valley, about Dayton and below Fort Churchill as well as in the vicinity of Wadsworth on the Truckee river.

Engineer Taylor could not say with any degree of certainty what would be the cost of the project to irrigate lands in Lemmon valley, Warm Spring valley and Spanish Springs valley in the vicinity of Reno, but he stated that the government has a plan under consideration for this undertaking.

Possibly water will also be conveyed from the Truckee to the vicinity of Lovelock in order to permit the use of all the water in the Humboldt on the upper reaches of that river. The merits of such a plan are easily seen as the Humboldt loses a large amount of water by evaporation and what passes Lovelock in seasons of high water is irreparably lost.

The country through which the canal would pass to reach the Lovelock valley is level and the construction of the ditch would not be expensive.

The Humboldt river sinks less than four hundred miles from its source, but it is such a crooked stream that it is fully one thousand miles in length as it follows its sinuous course. The contemplated canal will reach the bed of the Humboldt a short distance above the Big Meadows.

The entire system as projected will not be completed for nine or ten years and will cost about \$9,000,000. After the initial work is finished and the first section is placed under irrigation the balance of the project will be carried out with the proceeds of the sale of the land, or, rather of the water.

Nevada has contributed only about \$53,000 in the form of taxation to enable the government to carry on the work of reclamation and it, in addition to the millions already expended the government would complete the system at once out of public funds, the other states would strenuously object. As it is, Nevada has reaped already the lion's share of the public money provided by the Reclamation act.

The method of obtaining government lands in the new irrigated area is a simple one. The charge has been fixed by the secretary of the interior at a maximum of \$26 an acre. This

To Redeem the Desert

WHERE ONCE CACTI FLAUNTED THEIR THORNS

The Rose Will Distill Its Sweet
Fragrance in the Dewy
Morn

is not the purchase price of the land, but of a perpetual title to the water. The land itself is homesteaded. Application can now be made to the land office in Carson city, or to the branch office at Fallon. An entry is made as the ordinary homestead, but the restrictions as to actually settling upon the land and improving it will be enforced with more than usual strictness.

The water charge of \$26 an acre is payable in ten equal instalments to an official to be appointed by the department of the interior. Title will not lapse until two payments have been passed, thus giving the homesteader an opportunity to pass over a hard year. The government will exact no interest on deferred payments, but the plan of the government is such that there will probably be an incentive to make the payments with promptness.

This charge of \$26 per acre is set to cover all cost of constructing the system, and also to maintain it for the next ten years. If it is found that the charge was set too high the last payments will not be asked. At all events there will be no additional charge.

At the conclusion of ten years the plant will be turned over to a water users' association that is to be organized after a plan to be endorsed by the secretary of the interior. The government will continue to hold the title to the sources of supply and will remain in a position to straighten out affairs if there is mismanagement on the part of the water users' association.

The United States government is sparing no expense to build the system so that it will need no expensive repairs and for this reason is erecting rock and cement walls where mere earth would have sufficed for a few years.

One of the vexatious questions that had to be solved was the disposition of the railroad lands in the district to be covered by the irrigation system.

The odd numbered sections belong to the Southern Pacific company for a distance of twenty miles on either side of the track. The new line extends so far to the southward in Churchill county that very little of the company land is situated in the district affected by the reclamation work, but the interests of the actual settlers are safeguarded here by a ruling that no water will be furnished by the government for railroad lands unless it is sold to actual settlers in plots corresponding to the government apportionments and at the price of unimproved land. The purchaser can then purchase water from the government and obtain a perpetual right on the same terms as the homesteader.

The criticism has been raised that the cost of a perpetual water right has been set too high by the government, but the writer is informed that in the vicinity of Reno the usual annual water rental is \$4 an acre and it continues year after year without the passing of any title to either land or water.

The intending settler should go as soon as possible and pick out his site and then make formal application. He can do this at once, as a large tract of land is now open for settlers. By writing to Commissioner Black at Fallon the necessary blanks can be obtained. A fee of from \$8 to \$22 will be charged on making application to enter for a tract of land. This depends upon the number of acres and whether in the railroad grant or not.

A corporation cannot enter upon this land nor can he purchase water from the government. As an official said the other day: "The government does not propose to make unimproved land worth \$20 an acre for the benefit of a corporation."

In order to still further carry out the idea to make this land a place of homes the government will not give a title until the full ten years have elapsed, but it is possible that this rule will be amended so that settlers can mortgage or dispose of their property at the expiration of five years.

In these June days the great plain at the sink of the Carson is carpeted with wild flowers of every hue and form, many varieties possessing delicate fragrance. Shrubbery is luxuriant, the perennials being of the slow growth sort that requires little moisture, there being several varieties of sagebrush, although greasewood is in the majority. These various shrubs do not afford good feed for cattle, but are a storehouse for sheep and wild horses. The most delicate and nutritious of bunch grass is sparingly found in certain portions of the plain. The shrubbery is nearly all less than a foot or two in height, except near the Carson river, where the rich alluvial flats cause it to tower to the stature of a man. Of trees there are none except near the water courses, where the cottonwood luxuriates. All manner of fruit and shade trees thrive when irrigated. It has been demonstrated that the land needs little or no clearing, the application of water causing the original forms of plant life to disappear.

The soil is of almost unknown depth and was deposited by water courses in ancient days. The constituents are varied, owing to the many points from which they were brought. There are not enough stones to build the

foundation of a house in the entire plain.

In addition to ease of cultivation and great depth, the soil possesses remarkable fertility. Water having never been applied, the soil is virgin and needs merely the seed to be sown and the water to nourish it to bring forth abundantly. On the irrigated sections near the Carson river every imaginable product of the temperate zone can be grown. Grain produces an excellent yield and alfalfa hay yields three crops in a season. The culture of fruit has never been attempted on a large scale, but nearly every ranch has its little orchard which unfailingly produces its quota of apples, plums and pears, while the smaller fruits are successfully grown.

Garden vegetables have never been grown much in excess of the home demand on account of the difficulty in reaching a market, but it has been conclusively proven that potatoes, onions and all other "garden truck" is of superior quality and could be profitably cultivated for export now

capital erects a sugar factory in the district, but in the meantime the homesteaders can demonstrate the sugar beet land and while doing so will provide a most nutritious and fattening feed for their stock, as well as reduce the alkali in the soil, as the beet is a plant which extracts alkaline salts from the soil and thus fits it for the production of cereals, deciduous fruits, garden vegetables and forage plants.

Professor Wilson of Reno will willingly furnish further information in beet culture.

FEATURES OF THE WORK

Prosperity has dawned upon Nevada. It is an era that means the reclamation of an area more vast and richer than many of the empires of the world. It is a country capable of producing enough to feed the entire United States. It is an area that will provide homes for thousands and an area that is destined to become one of the most prosperous in all of Uncle Sam's domains. With the closing of the flood gates of the Truckee

and won. Within one year afterward the work was started. Today marks the anniversary of the time the President's signature was attached to the Newland's bill.

From one end to the other of the long ditch there is not one inch that has not been thoroughly examined, passed upon and approved by Engineer Taylor and his corps of assistants. In the very face of nature these engineers struggled, overcoming obstacle after obstacle, with the final victory of today. There is scarcely a foot of the route that is not replete with interest. The canal starts at a point on the Truckee river in the southeastern portion of Washoe county. It is at this point that the diversion dam is constructed. This immense mass of steel, iron and concrete literally takes the Truckee river from its course, throwing the immense body of water into the ditch and sending the water on its mission of production.

Robert Roy McGregor, the district engineer, has been stationed at this

into the mouth of the canal. They are built on the same principle and with the same material as the main dam. The illustrations on page nine this morning give an excellent idea of the immensity of this work. The photo on the right shows the locks of the diverting dam closed. The half tone to the left shows the inside of the dam leading to the canal. When the photos were taken the water was raised to allow it to flow over the top of the gates and into the ditch.

To complete this portion of the work more than four thousand barrels of cement alone were used. It required more than one year to complete it.

The average flow into the main canal will be about fourteen hundred second feet per second. The highest recorded flow of the river is 3,000 second feet and the lowest 900 second feet, so it will be seen that there is ample supply. When the average flow is turned into the ditch the depth will be about thirteen feet. The fall is so slight that it is scarcely discernable, being not more than twelve inches in

WHERE THE WOLF ONCE HOWLED AT THE MOON

The Hum of Industry Will Arise
from Fertile, Fruitful
Valleys

constructed. This it is figured will catch and retain the greater portion of the waste matter. The spillway is controlled by five openings each five feet in width and controlled by Tainter or fan gates. These are made of iron and steel with bronze facings to prevent rust. The gates fit into grooves and are operated by weights and levers on the top. These gates are so constructed that they can be operated one at a time or together. Provision is also made to operate them by power. The government in its plans makes provision for a power system along the canal. This will develop electricity for running any machinery that may be required, as well as for illuminating purposes.

The Pyramid dam is located just below this wasteway. The dam proper consists of six gates constructed on the same principle as the main dam on the river. It has two outlets. The object is to send water to the Pyramid reservation. To do so it will be necessary to carry the water across a great depression, finally lifting it to the table land of the reservation.

Immense pipes are to be used for this purpose. One will be run from each outlet across the low lands finally coming up at their original level on the Pyramid table lands on the syphon principle. This will be one of the most expensive portions of the work. It will probably be two or three years before the government is ready to carry it into effect.

Below the Pyramid dam another wasteway is constructed. It is built on the same principle as the one at Derby, though more work was required to build the outlet to the river. The opening from the canal has a fall of sixty feet. Here it strikes a tunnel about one hundred feet in length. This runs under the bed of the Southern Pacific railroad finally emptying into the Truckee. Thousands of feet of concrete and masonry have been used in this work; it will stand the wear of ages. To provide against the wear that would result from the terrific force of water falling to the level of the tunnel the engineers have provided what is known as a "water cushion" that is, the shaft has been made about six feet deeper than the mouth of the tunnel, thus providing a foundation of at least six feet of water at all times. This wasteway is located above Gilpin station.

Along the course of the canal three tunnels have been built. One is 1590 feet in length, penetrating a mountain of lava-like rock and plastered throughout with cement and masonry. Another is 900 feet in length, while the third is about 400 feet in length. The average width of the tunnels is about thirteen feet seven inches, with a uniform height of sixteen feet.

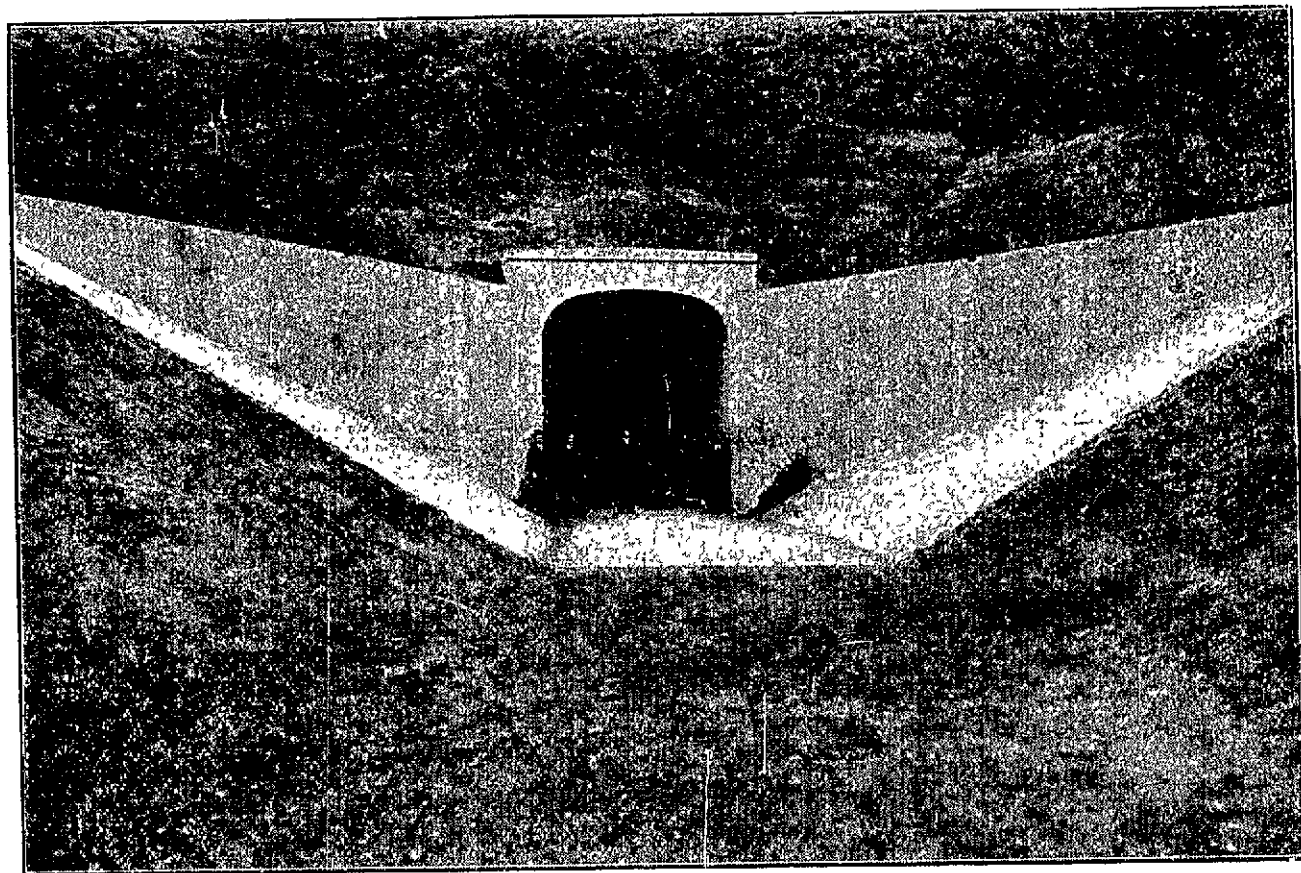
With the turning on of the waters from the Truckee river today thirty thousand acres of rich land will be placed within the reach of the settler, the home-builder who in the years to come is to prove such an important factor in the strengthening of the state. Within one year, so the engineers figure these thirty thousand acres of land could be placed in condition to raise a crop. Experiment has proven that this land is capable of producing anything from alfalfa to apples. The task of clearing the land is comparatively easy. An iron rail or two dragged across the sagebrush a few times uproots the plants, making it a simple task to pile up the material and cart it away, or better still burn it. Much of the brush is large enough to use as fire wood. However, this source of fuel will be used up in a few years. One or two prospective settlers have formulated plans to meet this emergency. They plan to secure adjoining homesteads and to jointly set apart a portion of their land to be used for raising trees. Those of rapid growth will be used. By this means it is figured that within a few years the trees will be large enough to "harvest," thus insuring an ample fuel supply and a paying industry.

When the work now nearing completion was started three years ago the appropriation for Nevada amounted to \$59,000. The government at once realized the possibilities of carrying the work to still greater length. As a result more than \$4,000,000 has already been expended in the task of placing "a coat of green upon the brown hills and plains of Nevada," as Engineer McGregor describes it.

Travel South Increasing
Travel over the Virginia and Truckee has been heavier during the past week than it has been at any time during the last three months. Every train for the southern country is loaded to the guards with people bound for the new bonanza camps of southern Nevada. The trains returning from Tonopah are well filled but there is not near the number of people coming out of the country as there are going in. The officials of the roads say that their trains are carrying more people than at any time since the big rush during February.

Byron Tennyson Kipling—I hope you will find space for my poem, "In the Midnight's Stilly Gloom."
Editor—Yes; I'll have the boy empty the waste basket just as soon as he comes in.

Entrance to 900-foot tunnel on
the line of the canal. It is lined
the entire length with concrete



that the district has been tapped by railroads.

Two or three years ago the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad was changed and it now passes at the edge of the "canal zone." Within the past few weeks work was begun on construction of the Hazen cutoff, a line of road that runs a distance of twenty-eight miles through the section covered by the canal waters. It not only traverses the country, but places it in touch with the great mining camps of Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog, where a market can be secured for the products of the soil.

The climate at the sink of the Carson is mild and equable throughout health conditions are excellent.

Within the sphere of influence of the government canal is a tract of thousands of acres of level land lying gray or white and devoid of vegetation, apparently worthless. Yet the agricultural station of the University of Ne-

veda has been experimenting with just such lands as this, strong in alkaline salts, and has discovered that here is an environment favorable for the growth of the sugar beet, especially for forage purposes.

Today's work of the Congressional Committee will send the waters of the Truckee river coursing through the even Valley of the Nile. It is but the beginning of a project that will eventually reclaim what is now the desert, a country that is richer than great American desert. For thirty-one miles the canal takes its course in a southeasterly direction, around mountains, under them and sometimes, all the way, through them. These waters will irrigate thirty thousand acres of the richest land in the state; the govern-

ment has planned to water more land, of course, and as rapidly as men and money can do so the work is being carried out. It marks the third anniversary of the passage of the reclamation act. Nevadans remember how earnestly Senator Newlands struggled for this end, how he labored to teach the people of the east what a great country that was undeveloped in the west, how he was scoffed at, and finally in the face of overwhelming odds he convinced the skeptical

point for a year or more. He has had a force of assistants with him, and together they have watched the work, seen to it that the specifications were adhered to and kept a careful record of the work performed. So carefully has this task been performed that the government now knows to a cent the exact cost of the work, the manner in which it has been done and the profits and losses of the contractors who have been engaged in the work. A model engineers' camp has been established there as well as at frequent intervals along the line of the great work.

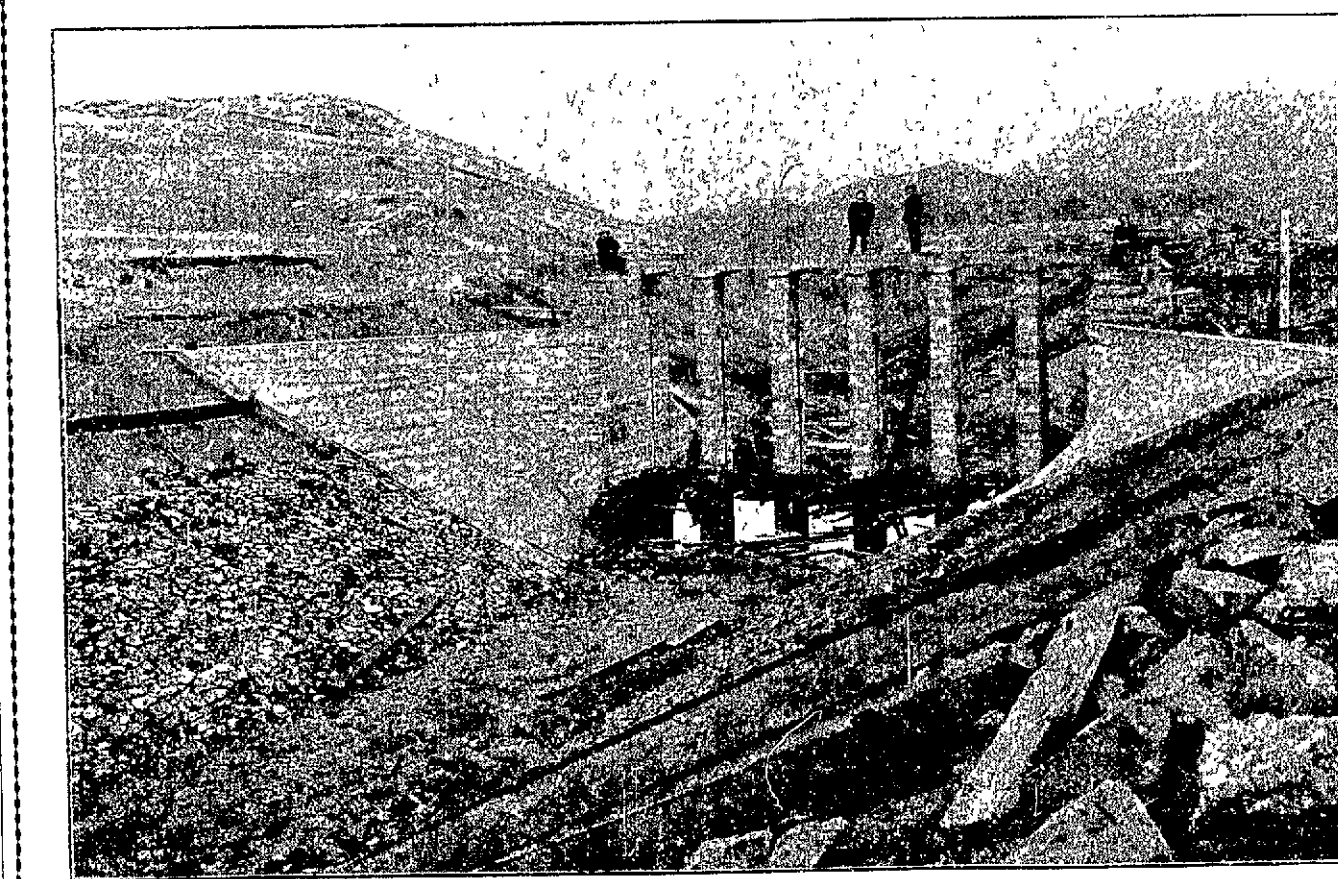
At the diverting dam the most important work has been done. To accomplish it the contractors found it necessary to literally turn the old river into a new course. An immense earth and rock wing twelve hundred feet in length and about thirty feet in height has been built. However, the dam, is the greatest feature of the work. This immense pile of concrete, steel and iron is built to withstand the terrific force to which it will be subjected. Sixteen locks are used to check

one mile. It is about fifteen feet in depth. It averages about twenty feet in width at the base, and sixty-five feet in width at the top.

The mouth of the canal is also a solid piece of masonry, so constructed that it conforms to the flow of the water, reducing to a minimum the danger of a break. Even should the water get beyond control of the gates there is no danger of an overflow. Within one hundred feet of the opening of the dam a wasteway has been constructed. It leads along the rim of the canal for about fifty feet and finally to the river on the east side of the diverting dam.

In many places along the course of the ditch, contractors and engineers alike were baffled many times, but perseverance and brains have overcome all obstacles. To keep the stream in its course and prevent the sands from filling it it has been found necessary to build more than three thousand yards of concrete. This does not include the masonry in the tunnels and at the dams.

One of the interesting features of the



Headgates in Canal at point
where water will be conveyed
to Pyramid Reservation, showing
the drifting sand hills

vada has been experimenting with just such lands as this, strong in alkaline salts, and has discovered that here is an environment favorable for the growth of the sugar beet, especially for forage purposes.

Professor N. E. Wilson's investigations have led to the discovery that the beets grow to unusual size and that they carry in sections where experiments have been made a most unprecedented percentage of saccharine. It may be some years before timid

ment has planned to water more land, of course, and as rapidly as men and money can do so the work is being carried out. It marks the third anniversary of the passage of the reclamation act. Nevadans remember how earnestly Senator Newlands struggled for this end, how he labored to teach the people of the east what a great country that was undeveloped in the west, how he was scoffed at, and finally in the face of overwhelming odds he convinced the skeptical

the river's course, stretching across the stream a distance of 155 feet. The total width of the lock openings is 80 feet.

The gates are ponderous affairs each weighing three thousand pounds. The material used is steel iron and copper. They work in a groove and are operated by immense screws. By the aid of these simple devices it is comparatively easy for one man to regulate the flow of water.

Nine gates control the flow of water

work is the spillways. There are two of these along the canal. They are a sort of "safety valve" to control the big body of water, as well as drains for the debris that naturally is carried along by the water. They are built of solid concrete and stone and if necessary the big volume of water can be diverted through them and back into the river. The first one is located near Derby.

At the mouth of the spillway a depression, a few feet in depth has been

Uncovering Wealth in Pyramid Hills

GREAT ENTERPRISE AT THE DOORS OF RENO

How Supt. Parry of Pacific Cons. Mining Co. Is Opening up an Immense Property.

WASHOE county is destined to become one of the leading copper producing sections of the world. With Lake Superior, Anaconda, Elsie, Jerome and a dozen other copper districts now competing for this honor this seems like a broad statement. However, it is true, nevertheless. Almost at the very gates of Reno this new industry is now in course of launching. Within two years, so old mining men say, Washoe county will be to the copper world what Nevada now is among the gold speculators.

VAST STORE OF TREASURE

For years and almost from the beginning of time it can be said, this vast store of undeveloped treasure has awaited the arrival of capital and the courage of men to bring it to the world.

And almost without knowing it capital and men have been at work doing it. But it was not until a few years ago that the Pacific Consolidated Mining Company secured control of

What a Railroad Means

In the event that the Pacific Consolidated Company decides to carry into effect its plan for building a railroad to the mines it means much more than the opening up of its mining property. It means the development of a rich section of country, rich both from a mineral as well as an agricultural point of view. The route traverses the Truckee Meadows, Spanish Springs Valley and Warm Springs Valley. The latter two at present are practically undeveloped. The government has a survey for a canal completed, and in the event that water is placed on the land it can be placed under cultivation within one year. Thousands of acres of the finest land in Nevada in these two valleys await but little work to transform them into productive farms. The railroad in a few years time will perhaps be transporting the products of this land to the main line of the Southern Pacific for distribution to the markets of the world. It will also afford transportation facilities to the farmers of the Truckee Meadows.

It will also result in the development of hundreds of prospects that now remain practically undeveloped because of the fact that the problem of transporting the ores is too expensive. For these two reasons alone, the people of Washoe County owe it to themselves to give Superintendent Parry and his company every encouragement possible.

FIRST EXPERIMENT

Test runs were sent to the English mills and to Virginia City. Because of the heavy values in the ores the runs were pronounced to be a success. On this showing a modern mill, consisting of two Huntington rocking batteries, two pans and a settler, complete with necessary machinery were installed. A brief run clearly showed that the mill was a failure, more than half the values in gold and silver were lost and rather than have their property washed away in this manner operations were suspended and the mill shut down. It has remained idle ever since.

WORK ON THE J. & K.

The vein at the surface of the J. & K. was more than twelve feet in width. At a depth of 100 feet drifts and crosscuts for a total distance of 210 feet were run. It was strictly a gold and silver property at that time; no copper was found. The assays in the precious metals were more than satisfactory. Considerable ore was extracted. Then the shaft was sunk a distance of another 90 feet where another station was established. Here drifting and crosscutting again started and another rich quantity of ore blocked out.

At the 280-foot level a peculiar condition was encountered. The gold and silver values practically disappeared. In their place came copper

were followed to the 310-foot level where they again united. At this station a drift was run and a large quantity of ore blocked out. Another peculiar feature of the two veins is that in one no trace of copper was found, while the other carried heavy copper values.

FIRST MOISTURE ENCOUNTERED

It was at the 350 foot level that the first moisture in the mine was encountered. It was at this point that the ore showed its first signs of sulphides. Here drifting has been carried on a distance of 300 feet west and 60 feet to the east. In immense blocks the virgin ore is chiselled out in this big underground cavern. The colors sparkle in the candlelight and to one unaccustomed to such an experience the sight is as impressive as it is fascinating, for it tells a story that words cannot describe, a story that illustrates what brains, capital and energy skillfully applied can do in the very face of nature. At intervals of twenty-five or thirty feet crosscuts have been run. The main shaft is a triple compartment affair, the drifts and crosscuts are wide and all that remains when the time is ripe for beginning operations is to quarry out this immense store of wealth and shoot it to the cars in the tunnel below.

GROWS RICHER WITH DEPTH

The ore seems to become richer in copper as depth is attained. At the

Obstacles Overcome

Like most big mining properties the mines owned by the Pacific Company have been developed under many difficulties, chief among these the one that has retarded many mining countries—the continual cry of the man who says "there is nothing there, it is a shame to sink good money into a barren hole." The men behind the present company did not take the words of the scoffer; they went and examined the ground, sent experts to report upon it, followed the advice of Superintendent Parry and went to work with a will. From the start they knew they had ore, and they have spent in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in blocking it out. Mr. Parry's words best express the reason why all this work has been done and why this immense amount of money has been spent without an effort to extract ore:

"The property was never intended for a small affair. Our constant aim has been to get tonnage, enough ore to know that once work starts in earnest it will not be necessary to develop to find more. We have the tonnage now and will have more. Just as soon as the necessary machinery is installed, the mines will be in condition to be worked on a large scale, men will be placed at work, and some day, I hope not in the distant future, we will have our railroad to the mines and our smelter at work on the Truckee river."

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF RICH COPPER ORE IN SIGHT

Immense Chambers Blocked Out Ready to Be Quarried and Shipped to the Smelters

of one of the largest copper mining properties in the country. It will be a three compartment shaft.

IN THE CROWN PRINCE

In the Crown Prince Mr. Parry has opened, cleaned out, retimbered and laid a track in the main tunnel 400 feet long; also opened and retimbered a shaft a distance of 200 feet; opened, retimbered and tracked 700 feet of drift on the west vein, also opened a new drift east on the vein a distance of 250 feet in good ore.

In addition to the work above stated the annual assessment work was performed on twenty-eight claims for the last three years.

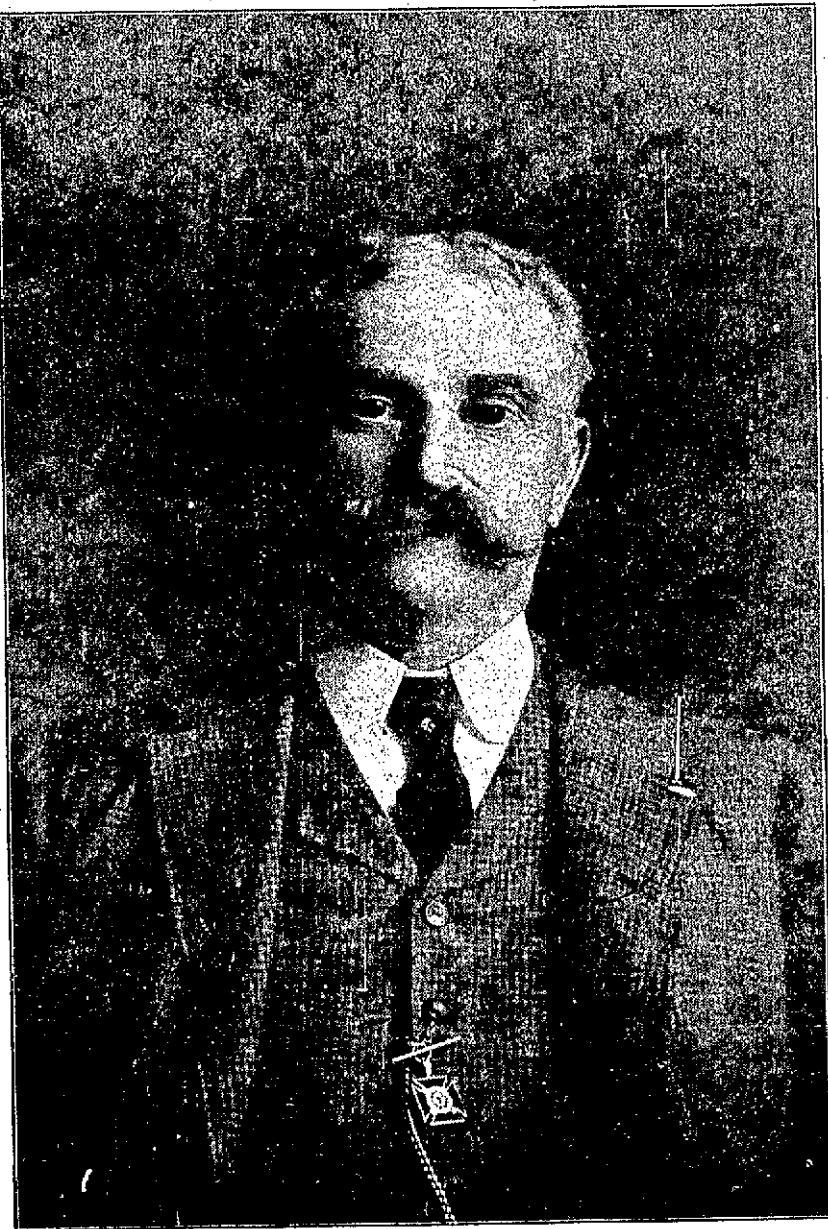
THOUSANDS IN SIGHT

The Crown Prince was extensively worked in the early days. Like the J. & K. thousands of tons of rich ore are blocked out ready for the pick and shovel to be loaded into cars and conveyed to the smelter. In many portions of the property the ore is even richer and in larger bodies than in the J. & K.

The work of developing it is yet but



Superintendent's Residence.



Robert W. Parry, Superintendent Pacific Consolidated Mining Company.



Entrance to the Pacific Tunnel.

the Pyramid mines. The company at once began the task of developing the properties until now those vast vaults within the silent hills are criss-crossed and caverned, their mineral entirely exposed, lies in vast chambers and all that now remains is the work of sending their contents down the chutes and into the ore bins and cars for the smelters.

This may sound like a statement from one whose imagination is greater than his knowledge, the truth is, it is the result of a careful, painstaking and to be candid, laborious examination of almost every foot of property owned by the Pacific Consolidated Company.

A MILE OF MINES

The mines are located thirty-two miles north of Reno within two miles of Pyramid Lake and about one thousand feet above the level of that great body of water. There are thirty-two claims in all, over 600 acres, and covering an area of almost one square mile.

ONCE A BOOMING CAMP

Old Nevadans will remember Pyramid. It was at one time one of the prosperous mining camps of the state. Jones and Kinkead in the early 70's discovered the first mine there and at once began developing it. Others followed and soon it was a live, prosperous camp with business houses and homes and a population of more than two hundred souls. Gold and silver were the only metals that could be mined with profit there in those days. The rich ore of the Jones and Kinkead and many other properties was shipped by mule team to the English Mills, Silver City and Virginia to be treated. They returned big profits even by this expensive method; their owners made money and the camp grew. Finally as depth was attained the silver and gold began to disappear from the rock; in their stead, came copper and iron. Copper was then one of the most unused metals. Its value was practically nothing and the cost of extracting it was great. The result was decline and finally decay.

IDLE FOR YEARS

Then for years the mines were idle, their shafts, crosscuts and tunnels

caved, their timbers rotted and the once substantial homes in the canyon one by one were moved away.

PARRY TAKES HOLD

With the rise in the price of copper and the methods of extracting the metal came renewed hopes. A company took hold of the mines, Robert W. Parry, one of Reno's best known citizens and a man who helped in the first development of the Pyramid hills was tendered the position of superintendent and began the work. With success always in sight the property passed from one ownership to another until finally it reached the present company. Mr. Parry, still in charge, had mapped out his work at the beginning and persevered through it all until today he can state with pride and to the credit and stamina of his company that he has met with success.

10,000 TONS OF ORE ON DUMP

Even during the work of development, blocking out the ore chambers and crosscutting new veins, ten thousand tons of ore have been placed on the dumps. Though the values of this rock are being washed away by every rain, every ton will now average \$30. The company is nearly ready to convert this third of a million dollars into the coin of the realm as shipping facilities can be arranged for.

SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT

When work on the mine was started by the original locators they at once realized that to handle the ore a tunnel from the base of the hill was necessary and as sinking progressed, drifting was continued. However, when the gold and silver values gave way to copper development was stopped. Superintendent Parry was with Jones and Kinkead in those days. He knew copper was there and when eastern capital became interested he guaranteed to show up the ore, and has succeeded. He at once placed a force of men at work re-opening the "J. & K." as it is now called. The caved tunnel was widened, retimbered, retracked, the old shaft was given a thorough overhauling and opened up and now the big property is in as good condition as any mine in the state.

In the early days of the property an effort was made to work the ores on the ground.

and iron, and two big ledges. Here an immense chamber of rich ore 100 feet long by fifty feet in width was encountered. A big body of rich ore was taken from this and shipped to Silver City and the English Mill for treatment. Mr. Parry has run a drift a distance of 100 feet on both sides and has immense quantities of rich gold and silver ore blocked out every few feet. This ore goes heavy both in gold and silver. Both veins spread at the 280 level something after the shape of an oval with the main body at each end of it. Both ledges were separated by a gangue. Each averaged about twelve feet in width. Both

379 foot level a drift has been run west for a distance of 400 feet. To the east, a distance of 300 feet has been attained and for an average of 25 feet crosscuts have been run, blocking out immense quantities of ore, which to the eye consists of almost pure metal. In running the west drift at this level Superintendent Parry encountered the bottom of the old workings at a distance of 130 feet. A disturbance of some kind at some time had displaced an immense boulder of ore, which unsupported would have dropped in to the opening. This danger, however, was easily overcome by the skillful use of timbers.

EXPLORING LOWER LEVELS

The lower levels are being the most thoroughly explored. At the 457 foot station the drift has been run west for a distance of 500 feet, while to the east a distance of 300 feet has been reached. At intervals of 25 feet in each direction cross cuts have been run on both sides of the ledge, exposing thousands of tons of rich ore.

From this level a descent is made to the surface, a distance of 550 feet from the surface. The shaft is on the line dividing the J. & K. and the Crown Prince, both properties owned by the Pacific Consolidated.

WIDENING THE MAIN TUNNEL

When the work of re-development began Superintendent Parry found the main tunnel caved for a distance of about 1400 feet. In a systematic manner he began the task of hauling out the debris, widening the walls, making the ceiling higher and laying track. How well he succeeded is now attested by the present condition of the workings. The tunnel is now in a distance of two thousand feet, where the old tunnel heads east to the intersection of the shaft.

HEADED FOR MOTHER LODE

But the work will not end here. Superintendent Parry is continuing the main tunnel due south. Within 600 feet he plans to tap the mother lode, and when this is done thousands upon thousands of tons of new ore will be opened up.

WORK STOPPED BY WATER

At a distance of 1250 feet in the tunnel a station has already been established. At this point the company planned to sink a shaft a distance of 1000 feet to the bed of the lake. At this point it was figured the ore in its purest form would be encountered. Sinking progressed for a distance of forty feet when a flow of surface water was uncovered. With the aid of a bucket an attempt was made to control the water without effect. Finally work on this shaft was abandoned. This is only temporary however. As soon as proper machinery can be installed this shaft will be sunk to completion. A modern pumping plant is to be installed at the station. This, it is thought, will result in the opening up

partially completed. Many of the old drifts have caved, and in several places the timbers need replacing. The drifts and crosscuts throughout the property practically penetrate the center of the rich ore bodies, ore being in sight on every side. However, the extensive work that has been carried on is done well, and when it comes to extracting ore the task will be an easy one.

MEANS WORK FOR MANY

It is conservative to state that if the Pacific Consolidated should decide to begin the work of taking out this stored wealth tomorrow there would be room for fifteen hundred to two thousand miners in the ore chambers.

PLANS FOR A RAILROAD

The next step after this will be the building of a railroad. A survey for this has already been run. The proposed line traverses a level country. It is twenty-eight in miles in length, the entire course following a natural grade clear to the tunnels of the properties. The object of the road is to transport the ore to the Truckee river at a point several miles east of Reno. An immense smelter is to be erected there. Power is to be developed on the river and the ore worked up at that point.

NEED OF FLUX

Fluxing material is an important factor in the smelting of ores. The company figures that by transporting its ores to a point where power will be cheap and where the problem of flux and fuel will be easily solved the cost of treating the ore will be reduced to a minimum. The ore could be treated right at the mine under present conditions, but the cost would be so great that a great portion of the profits would be wasted. The men behind the present company have ample capital, are shrewd business men and have foresight enough to know that a railroad and a plant on the Truckee river will pay for itself in a few years.

MACHINERY NEEDED

However what is needed now is machinery. It is understood that negotiations for this necessity are now in progress. Once this is installed further exploration will be easy.

Opening Up Great Treasure Vaults

UNTOLD WEALTH IS AWAITING HAND OF MAN

Company Already Has Railroad
Surveyed and May Begin
Operations Soon.

Those who have watched development say that the work of installing modern machinery in the Pyramid mines will begin within the next few months. The railroad is the least of the company's troubles. With a sufficient force of men the line could be run from the river to the mines within two months. This work must be done some day, and from the fact that the big company is planning to still further develop its property within the next few months it can be reasonably surmised that work on the road will begin shortly afterward, perhaps next spring.

Once it is completed, it means the starting of an industry that will give employment to hundreds of men for years to come.

PERMANENT ORE BODIES

There is no doubt now as to the permanency of the ore body; depth only goes to prove its existence and leads to the uncovering of other rich veins. In the ore zone, covering a width of about four miles, seven distinct and immense ledges are visible on the surface. The course of the bodies is east and west. To the south of the ledges merge, disappearing beneath a mountain due east of the camp. The trend is toward the Olinghouse district, and it is probable that some day it will be developed that the Olinghouse and the Pyramid districts are located on the same ledges.

At the present time the company is employing only a sufficient number of miners to keep its property in first class shape, carry on some development work and prepare for the beginning of the extensive operations that have been mapped out. The company owns all that was once the old town of Pyramid. In the early days when the mines there were being worked the town had a population of two hundred or more. Several stores, saloons and one stable, not to speak of a score or more of substantial homes were situated in the town of those days. Several prominent residents of this state claim the old camp as their birthplace. However, when the gold and silver values gave way to copper, the old camp declined, the buildings were torn down and decayed one by one until now all that remains is a few foundations and the site of the old smelter and mill at the mouth of the J. & K. tunnel.

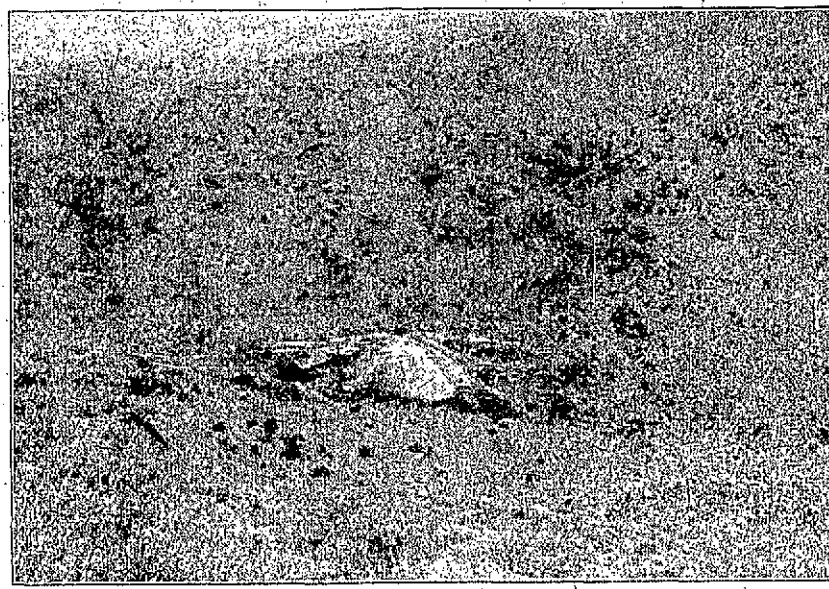
ADMIRABLY LOCATED

The camp is admirably located, nestling as it does in a canyon, rich in vegetation. Springs are numerous, water is plentiful and for ordinary purposes there is an abundance of fuel.

Superintendent Parry has literally built up a new town there. The principal office of the company is well built and painted. It is located close to the mine. In connection with the office a modern assay plant and conveniences has been established. The blacksmith shop at the mouth of the J. & K. tunnel is fitted up with everything necessary for work at the mine.

The boarding house is a few hundred feet further up the canyon. It is also well built and furnished with everything necessary for a well kept boarding house. Right at the door is a well of the finest water in the state. Between the office and the boarding house a modern stable has also been erected. Near it stands the tool and powder house.

Still further east three bunk houses well built and comfortably furnished are located. At the extreme southern end of the canyon the Superintendent's home is located. It is a handsome two story structure of eight rooms. The house is located in the midst of a fine grove of trees.



View of the J. & K. showing dump.

SANITATION OF CAMP

One feature Mr. Parry has given strict attention to in the camp is the sanitation. From one end to the other the camp is perfectly sewered. Every week or two Superintendent Parry accompanies parties to the mines. Expert after expert has passed upon it, and all agree upon thing—that the Pyramid mines have more copper ore in sight and in prospect than any property in the state of Nevada, and as much as most of the largest producers in the United States. Several months ago one of the best known mining writers in the country, a member of the Mining World staff, visited the property and the following extracts are taken from his report:

OPINION OF AN EXPERT

"This lake is a body of water 14 miles wide and some 50 miles in length, and is the largest body of

fresh water in the State of Nevada. Excellent fishing is to be had here, and its shores abound with unique tuffa formations, fossil remains and geologic wonders. Not the least of these is the mineral zone in which the Pacific Company are the largest holders. Seven or more distinct parallel veins posed and carry good values in gold and silver. These in the order of development are the J. & K., Crown Prince, Mother Lode, Spion Kop, the Old Pacific, the Empire and Pioneer, all of which are traceable outcroppings, holding a general east-west strike in andesite-dacite formations, the outcrop being a quartz-porphyry partly decomposed and carry good values in gold and silver. In all, there has probably been more than 10,000 feet of work done on this ground, in which veins have been cut and a large tonnage blocked out. The main working tunnel on the J. & K. claim, size 7½ by 8 feet in the

clear, has been run 2,000 feet and will be still further extended to tap what is thought to be the best ledge of the district, the Mother Lode. Fourteen hundred feet from the portal of this tunnel a crosscut 180 feet east tapped the J. & K. bodies at 600 feet depth, upraises and levels to the surface having been run in a continuous ore shoot, and this ore has been blocked out on the 500, 400 and 300 levels for a distance of 300 feet on either side east and west of the upraise. In this body of ore there are probably a half million tons of an average value estimated at \$25 per ton. On the 300 level the ores blocked out on three sides show a width of 18 to 30 feet, and are undoubtedly continuous so far as shown by present development down to and including drifts on the 600 level. This will give a good idea of development on the J. & K. On the Crown Prince, a quarter mile easterly, the tunnel driven south to tap a parallel vein encountered ore seams 120 feet from the portal to the ledge proper, which was opened 400 feet from this entrance. Drifting 210 feet east and 750 feet west on this vein permitted the blocking out of a body of ore similar in character to that on the 400 level of the J. & K., though showing a little stronger in quartz, rich streaks of cobaltite ore, copper sulphate, sulphides and gold and silver values accompany these ledges in all the workings. In the Crown the average width of the ledge may be computed at 25 to 30 feet for a distance of 900 or 1000 feet, and would figure out about 250,000 tons on a basis of ten cubic feet per ton. On the Spion Kop about 400 feet of work has developed a ledge of lower grade ore, four to six feet between walls. Seven hundred feet of development on the Old Pacific shows ore in 300 feet of drift. A 1000 foot tunnel on the Empire, run for the volcanic contact to the north, disclosed a ledge carrying three per cent copper with low grade gold and silver values. On the Pioneer, the first ledge opened in the district, low grade ore can be obtained without further development. All these ledges are in an ancient andesite formation accompanied by dacite, and are undoubtedly replaced veins, the predominating matter being a fine bluish white quartz, more or less broken and decomposed. The dacite is

HUNDREDS OF MEN WILL BE GIVEN WORK

Smelter Will Be Established on
Banks of Truckee River to
Treat the Ores.

classified as a porphyritic metamorphosed rock of primary granite composition, the ground mass showing biotite, altered to chlorite, and exhibiting a fine crystallization. The andesite is practically of the same character or series and is distinguished by brecciated particles, generally distributed and partially decomposed or altered, and is the prevailing country rock, which to the north of the Pacific Company's property, is largely overlain with lava or volcanic rock to the shores of the Pyramid lakes. Dr. Pratt, consulting engineer of the company, has practically worked out the transportation and reduction of the ores from the mines; but it is first proposed to get an additional depth of about 300 feet in the J. & K. and Crown Prince and extend the main tunnel to tap the Mother Lode. With this work accomplished and the tonnage doubled, the plans for both the railroad and smelter will be put into effect. This plan of securing immense tonnage has been followed for several years, and about \$200,000 expenditure has resulted in the above magnificent showing. Through courtesy of Superintendent Parry a special trip to the Pyramid district was made to secure the above data and figures on development, and the conclusion is unavoidable that, while great ore bodies have been developed, there should be others as good or better opened in the 300 feet of new ore below, as well as in the main lode of the district, for which the tunnel is now being run."

F. J. Peck & Co.

Real Estate, Mines, Insurance

12 EAST SECOND STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

We Recommend the Following List to the Consideration of Investors.

Business Property.

\$45,000—Virginia Street corner 75x140. A corner which by reason of extensive valuable improvements surrounding to be made will certainly be worth \$1,000 per front foot in the near future.

\$35,000—A central business corner 75x125x140. Stone foundation and partition basement walls already constructed at a cost of \$18,000.

\$10,000—105 feet frontage on First street, adjoining the government building site. Less than \$100 per front foot and only 160 feet from the corner of Virginia Street. This property will bring \$15,000 in less than a year.

Residence Property, Unimproved.

\$3,000—Beautiful slightly corner on South Side, 100x140.

\$1,500—High slightly corner on South Side, adjoins fine residence; overlooks river, 50x140.

\$1,500—Two lots on West Liberty Street, 93.4x140.

\$1,200—Corner of Flint and Ridge, 52x130, east frontage.

\$800—Corner 85x130, east front, Riverside Heights, sewer connection, slightly.

\$500—Corner of Virginia Street, South Side.

Residence Property, Improved

\$12,500—A twelve room modern residence, furnace heated, electric lighted, basement, two baths, extra well constructed, completely fitted with all modern conveniences, on the hill, splendid view of river and north side.

\$6,500—Modern seven room house and five room cottage on corner lot, north side; handsome improvements.

\$4,250—New modern, eight room house; south frontage, on the hill, south side; fine surroundings.

\$4,000—Five room cottage, bath, cellar, etc. West Second Street, corner, four blocks from Virginia Street; lawn, flowers and shrubbery, shade trees; south and east front.

\$4,000—100x210 on West Fourth Street; two cottages bringing \$40 per month rental, furnished. Fine shade trees, garden, etc.

\$2,500—Four room cottage, cellar, bath, lawn, four blocks from Virginia Street. Fine surroundings.

\$1,500—Six room cottage, east front, Washington Street.

\$1,700—Five room modern cottage, closets, bath, hard finished; near round house, O'Sullivan Tract, Sparks.

\$800 cash, balance three years at 8 per cent.

Riverside Heights.

This tract is in the exclusive district on the South Side; cross streets will be graded and curbed, sewer connection on Belmont road, city water, lights, etc. Lots from \$550 to \$850, one-quarter cash, balance easy payments.

East Reno Heights.

On the street car line, fronting Third Street, between Reno and Sparks. We have but twenty-six lots left in this tract. Prices \$100 to \$300. Small cash payment, balance on easy terms. City water. Fine view and perfect drainage.

New South Side Addition.

We are exclusive agents for this desirable property.

Fronts on Virginia Street, water and electric light privileges. Lots in this tract from \$150 to \$500; one-quarter cash, balance in monthly or quarterly payments. The street car line will be extended to this tract.

Ranches.

\$60,000—1,300 acres, improved; water rights in Orr ditch, dairy equipment, farm implements, ranch house of nine rooms, barns, ice house, blacksmith shop, 300 head of cattle, 20 head of fine horses. Eight miles from Reno.

\$40,000—2,400 acres in Honey Lake Valley; water rights, completely equipped farm and stock ranch, farm implements, machinery, good residence, out buildings, blacksmith shop, orchard, 400 head of graded cattle, 50 head of standard bred horses.

\$10,000—125 acres adjoining Reno; farm house, dairy equipment, alfalfa and grain, water rights, some stock.

We are agents for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Assets \$8,000,000 and St. Paul of St Paul, Min., assets \$4,000,000. Also the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, Pa. We write surety bonds—Fidelity, Judicial, Contract, Official.

We Handle Only Legitimate Mining Properties and Stocks.

Write for information or call upon us.
12 East Second Street, Reno, Nevada.

F. J. PECK & CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE—All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding four lines inserted for 50 cents a week.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Competent cook for a first class hotel. Address Cook, Journal office. **Jul15w**

WANTED—An apprentice girl at the Up to Date Hairdressing Parlors, 228 Virginia street, over Brookins' store. **Jul15w**

WANTED—A girl to cook; Swedish or Danish preferred. Inquire at St. George Hospital; tel. main 78. **Jul15w**

WANTED—One wheelwright, one floorman, two general blacksmiths. Call on W. T. Virgin, Overland Hotel, Reno, 10 a. m. today. Good wages for first class men. **Jul13w**

WANTED—A responsible woman for a high grade position, one who is ambitious for a life work and who will make the effort to justify our training here for a successful career. Address P. O. box 48. **Jul13w**

HELP WANTED—Girls for the manle and also ironers at the Troy Laundry. **m27tf**

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE housekeeper wishes position in Nevada with respectable party. Mrs. R. A. 409 Mutual Savings Bank building, S. F. **Jul10w**

WANTED—A position as second cook by young man. Address G. this office. **Jul10w**

WANTED—Position in Tonopah or Goldfield by two Japanese boys, who are experienced and intelligent; can fill place as cook, waiter, porter or housework in hotel, saloon or private family. Japanese Club, 207 E. Second street. **Jul10w**

POSITION WANTED—A trained nurse will take care of any disease; invalid or old person. 507 Washington street. **Jul6w2**

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Men for Alaska; must have transportation, also woman to take charge of cook house; wages \$150 per month. Call at room 1, Depot lodging house, 118 Commercial Row. **Jul15w**

WANTED—Furnished cottage of five or six rooms for the summer, must be modern with nice yard, quiet location, reasonable. Address 772 Chapman St., San Jose, Cal **Jul14w**

WANTED—House of 5 rooms or more, furnished completely for housekeeping; steady tenant, no small children, good references. Address Mrs. W. Harris, 517 West street. **Jul14w**

WANTED—Nursing in confinement, will do the housework. Apply 210 Vine street, in rear. **Jul14w**

WANTED—To lease, for one or two years, house of 4 or 5 rooms, from couple without children, or about July 1st, good location. Address box 135, Reno, Nev. **Jul11w**

WANTED—Three table boarders at Mrs Carpenter's, 108 West st. **Jul11w**

ROOMS TO LET

FOR RENT—Two or three furnished rooms with bath, electric light, etc. Inquire 412 Sinclair street or Rolly Ham, Nevada Hardware and Supply Company. **Jul16w**

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, with closet, electric lights and bath, suitable for two men or man and wife, rent very reasonable. Apply 106 Elm street. **Jul15w**

FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; no children modern conveniences. 509 Sixth street. **Jul14w**

FURNISHED room to rent; electric light and use of bath; gentleman preferred. 109 Mill street. **m26m**

THE GOLDEN EAGLE—Only family hotel in Reno; under new management; elegantly furnished rooms 50c to \$1 a day. Weekly rates \$2 up; free baths. Try our unexcelled 5c meals. Opposite McKissick's Opera House **m18tf**

FOR RENT—Fine offices or store front; Overland Hotel building. Inquire of A. A. Hibbard, Realty Company. **Jul10w**

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Large unfurnished house, modern in every respect; electric lights, bath, cellar, etc; nice quiet locality. Call at once, 207 Maple street. **Jul13w**

FOR RENT—A furnished modern flat; electric lights, hot and cold water; bath, pantry, cellar, lawn, trees and flowers; one block west of public school building. Inquire at 412 Nevada street. **Jul13w**

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Location for grocery store, East Fourth street, opposite lumber yard Edward Matzenauer, at barber shop. **Jul16w**

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A cottage of six rooms in a very desirable location. Inquire at 418 South Virginia. **Jul16w**

FOR SALE—The Wellman ranch of 30 acres, with water right. Apply to B. Currier, 218 Virginia street. **Jul7w3**

STOP—The Litches' Addition is now on the market for sale. This with-out doubt is the best addition to the city remaining. Call at once. Lots from \$200 to \$275 on your own time. This addition is on the west side of South Virginia street. COT-TRELL, 238 Virginia street. **m15tf**

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A peanut and a popcorn machine, almost new, will sell at a bargain. Apply 401 N. Virginia street. **Jul15w**

FOR SALE OR RENT—A complete eating house, including building and fixtures; a bargain if taken soon. Address E. J. Armstrong, Reno, Nevada. **Jul15t3**

FOR SALE—At your own price, a square piano in good order. 99 Vine street. **Jul11w**

FOR SALE—Cheap, all new house-keeping furniture for small family, and a five room cottage for rent. 99 Vine street. **Jul11w**

FOR SALE—Cheap, one pair of 4-year-old mules, new covered wagon and harness, complete prospecting outfit, new tent stove, cooking utensils, portable forge, saddle mare, pack saddle, riding saddle and bridle. Inquire room 1, No. 132 Virginia street, Reno, Nev. O. H. Mack's law office. **Jul13w2**

HERE'S a snap; a saloon, lodging house and restaurant, doing a good business, well stocked and admirably located; \$1600 takes; reason for selling; come quick and with the money. Address James, this office. **Jul10w**

FOR SALE—Fifteen stands of bees; also 50 empty stands with two supers each; also other bee material. Address C. W., this office. **Jul10w**

FOR SALE—Restaurant outfit, with all furnishings. Call 410 Lake. **Jul9w**

TWO fine pool tables and one billiard table with ivory balls, all complete, for sale cheap. Apply to Charles Dwyer, Oberon saloon. **m26tf**

EGGS—Thoroughbred White Leghorn eggs for hatching. Imported stock selected for heavy laying qualities. Inspection solicited. Yards north of the race track on road to Wedekind mill. Address Nevada Poultry & Egg Co., 117 Fourth street, Reno, Nevada. **m9tf**

BOARD

HOMELIKE boarding "ALLENVILLA." Rooms. 309 Center street. One block from depot.

ATE boarding house; first class, by day, week or month, at L. Dixons, 212 West street; same cooking a specialty; rates reasonable. Phone Main 790. **Jul14w**

MUSIC TEACHERS

PIANO, GUITAR AND MANDOLIN—Special attention given to technique, expression and the study of classical music. Rates given to guitar and mandolin clubs with use of instruments. Attention given to practice. Mrs. M. E. Rosseau, No. 110 Elm street. **tf**

LOST

LOST—Between Humphreys' Supply Store and Bony's residence, a black angora robe, lined with brown cloth. Finder please return to E. Clay, 130 Virginia street, and receive reward. **Jul16w**

LOST—Child's hat, tan bow ribbon and streamers. Please return to Journal office or 611 Second. **Jul15w**

LOST—Old grip containing piano tools and wire. Return to L. V. Hastings, piano tuner, 305 Ralston street and claim reward. **Jul15w**

LOST—A screw set for a ring in shape of clover leaf, with three diamond settings. Finder please return and receive a suitable reward. Bob Jones' barber shop. **Jul10w**

STENOGRAPHER

STENOGRAPHY—Typewriting, legal business or personal. Rates reasonable. Room 9, Journal Bldg. Phone, Main 657. **Jul15tf**

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN—\$10,000 or \$11,000 on good, not boom, security. Inquire E. L. B., Journal office. **Jul13w**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

State Land Office, Carson City, Nevada, May 31, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the state of Nevada, under the act of Congress approved September 4, 1841; July 4, 1866, and June 8, 1868, has filed in the United States Land Office at Carson City, Nevada, list No. 307 of lands selected under said act, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that a part of said list is open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions has been posted in a convenient place in said United States Land Office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice protests or contests against the claim of said State of Nevada to any tract or subdivision described in the list on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted by the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Carson City, Nevada for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

The following are the subdivisions described, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 32, township 19 north, range 19 east, M. D. M., containing forty acres.

E. D. KELLEY, State Land Register of the State of Nevada.

First publication June 1, 1905. 61d

MISCELLANEOUS

PARLOR furniture recovered, full line coverings; mattresses made over; box couches and springs to order. Home Upholstering Company, 101 Mill street. **Jul16w**

NOTICE—If the parties who took C. Jeff Brookins' snare drum on a lark will kindly return same it will be all right; otherwise look out for trouble. **Jul15w**

THE Up-to-Date Hairdressing Parlors, formerly over Palace Dry Goods Store, are now located over Brookins' store, 228 Virginia street. Switches and pompadors from your own hair. **Jul13w**

VIAT—A way to health; mothers and daughters; home treatment for backache, displacements, bearing down pains, leucorrhoea, dispondency, nervousness. Booklet free; write for it: Dr. G. A. Esterberg, 309 Fourth street. **m20m**

FRESH cut flowers daily at the Reno Floral Parlors, 18 West Second street. **Jul1tf**

JULIUS FITTEN, late of Loyalton, is now located at the race track and is prepared to break and train horses. Trotters and pacers, a specialty. **m18m**

BEST IN RENO—Window and house cleaning. Sam Polano Co. Phone main 724. Residence, 309 Church Lane. Office, 116 Virginia. **Jul2m**

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS

Pursuant to the order of the construction board for Virginia street bridge, sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at his office in Reno, Nevada, until 12 m., 12th day of July, 1905, for the construction of a steel and concrete bridge across the Truckee river, on Virginia street in the city of Reno, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank in Nevada, in an amount equal to 10 per cent of the bid, as a guarantee that the bidder, if successful, will execute a satisfactory contract and furnish bond for 50 per cent of the amount of the contract within ten days of date of award.

No bid will be entertained unless made upon blank forms to be furnished by the county clerk.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids as the public good may require.

Dated June 10, 1905.

W. A. FOGG, County Clerk and clerk of the construction board of Virginia street bridge. **Jul1130**

SUMMONS

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

The State of Nevada sends to Alfred Brown, Annie Florence Buller, and her husband, William Buller, Matilda Mary Strange, and her husband, William Strange, Alfred Brown Eleanor Beasley, and her husband, Fredrick William Beasley; Ernest Charles Brown, L. M. Constance Jacob, Beatrice Ellen Laura Jacob, George William Blackie, Ellen Euphemia Keyes, and her husband, Alfred E. Keyes; Francis John Blackie, Jessie Emily Blackie, Edward Charles Brown, Spencer Douglass Brown, John Doe, Richard Roe, Jane Doe, and Mary Coe, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendants by the City of Reno, a corporation, as plaintiff, in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this summons (exclusive of day of service) if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within said district, and in all other cases forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The action is brought to condemn and hold for public use, upon making just compensation therefor, a right of way twenty (20) feet in width and one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet in length more or less, for a public sewer and an outlet therefor through land owned by defendants above named, said land and the right of way sought to be condemned, being particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two hundred (200) feet south of the center of the Southern Pacific Railway Company's right of way, said point being in a direct line with the center line of said Spokane street, extended, which said point is also on the northern boundary of a certain piece of parcel of land containing six and ninety-two one-hundredths (6.92) acres, now belonging to the said defendants, and heretofore known and described as being a portion of the estate of one Samuel Brown, deceased, situate, lying, and being between the said Truckee river and the said Southern Pacific Railway right of way, thence running south one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet more or less to the running easterly along the edge of said running easterly along the edge of said Truckee river twenty (20) feet; thence turning and running northerly one hundred and eighty-one feet (181) feet more or less to the northern boundary of said tract of land, thence turning and running westerly along said northern boundary twenty (20) feet

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. E. L. CARHARTT,
Physician & Surgeon
Rooms 3 & 4 Quinn Bldg. 234 Virginia St. Office hours—8 a. m. to 12 m. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Reno, Nevada.

L. T. BROCK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Diseases of women and confinement a specialty. Rooms 1 & 8 Journal Block, Second St., near Virginia. Reno, Nev. Phone, Main 48. Residence 511 Riverside Avenue. Phone 419.

DR. HOWARD CAMERON,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office in Thoma-Bigelow Building. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m., Sundays by appointment; phone main 170; Virginia street.

HOSPITALS

ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL
Mrs. A. F. Lissack, Matron
No regular physician employed. Phone Main 76. North end of Ralston Street. Every comfort to Patients.

DENTISTS

DR. F. T. THOMPSON,
Dentist
Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Martin Building, opposite Journal office, Reno, Nev.

DR. CHAS. A. COFFIN,
Dentist
Office, Investment Building, over C. J. Brookins' store, Virginia St.; Phone Red 283.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

to the place of beginning, comprising a strip of land one hundred and eighty-one feet in length, more or less, and twenty (20) feet in width. All of said land being in the City of Reno, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, and in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 19 North, Range 19 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Plaintiff alleges that the use for which said land is sought to be condemned is public and necessary; that said right of way is required and sought to be condemned for the purpose of extending, constructing, maintaining and operating a public sewer and an outlet therefor, through said land to the said Truckee river.

All of which will more fully appear from the Complaint, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Reno, in said county, and to which you are especially referred. And you are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Reno, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1905.

(Seal) W. A. FOGG, Clerk of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County. By

J. LOZANO, Deputy Clerk.
(Endorsed)
No. 5166

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe.

City of Reno, a Corporation, plaintiff vs. Alfred Brown, et al., Summons. R. C. Stoddard, Reno Nevada, Attorney for plaintiff.

MATTER OF GUARDIANSHIP

In the Second Judicial District Court of the state of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of William Walter Adams, James Francis Adams and Robert Steele Adams, minors.

The state of Nevada sends greetings to William Walter Adams, James Francis Adams and Robert Steele Adams, minors above named, and J. Frank Adams, as next of kin to said minors and all persons interested in their estate, that by order of this court you are hereby cited and required to appear before the judge of said court in the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, at the court room thereof, at the courthouse, in the said county of Washoe, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why an order for the sale of the real estate of said minors should not be granted according to their guardian's petition on file.

Witness, Hon. B. F. Currier, presiding judge of the District Court, at the courthouse, in the county of Washoe, and the seal of said District Court, this 3d day of June, A. D. 1905.

Attest my hand and the seal of said court the day and year last above written.

(Seal) W. A. FOGG, Clerk.
By W. H. Noyes, Deputy Clerk. **Jul10td**

DENTISTS

FRED J. RULISON, D. D. S.
Dentist
Graduate University of California, College of Dentistry. Office 218 Virginia St. Phone Green 241. Residence Phone Brown 451.

DR. J. C. HENNESSY,
Dentist
Clinical Instructor College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco; Office 7 cond and Virginia Streets; Hours a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 6 p. m.

TRAINED NURSE

MISS GEORGIANA CARROLL
Trained Nurse
Apartment D, Thoma-Bigelow Building, Reno, Nevada. Phone, Main 178.

SURVEYORS

T. K. STEWART
County Surveyor
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. Phone, Brown 245. Reno, Nevada.

TEACHER OF MUSIC

A. T. KROLL
Teacher of Violin
Instructions Given by a Modern and Most Practical Method. A. T. Kroll's Orchestra. Music furnished for Receptions, Weddings, Balls, Concerts, and the Drawing Room. Residence, 109 Liberty Street. Phone Main 518.

ATTORNEYS

LEWERS & HUSKEY
Lawyers
Successors to Huskey & Martinson. Rooms 2 and 3, Byington Building, 7 West Second St. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts in Nevada and California.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of H. E. Kronnick, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the District Court of the second judicial district of the state of Nevada, in and for Washoe county, as administrator of the estate of H. E. Kronnick, deceased.

All creditors having claims against said estate are required to file the same with proper vouchers attached, with the clerk of the court, within three months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated June 7, 1905.

FRANK HATTON, Administrator of the estate of H. E. Kronnick, deceased. **Jul10m**

NOTICE OF PROBATE

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Read, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that A. H. Heppner, having filed in this court a document purporting to be the last will and testament of Richard Read, deceased, and a petition praying that the same be admitted to probate, the hearing thereof has been fixed by said court for Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House in the town of Reno, county of Washoe; and all persons interested in the said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said will should not be admitted to probate and said petitioner appointed executor thereof.

Dated June 13, A. D. 1905.

W. A. FOGG, Clerk.
By W. H. Noyes, Deputy Clerk. **Jul14**

Bids Wanted

The Board of Regents of the Nevada State University will receive sealed bids for the construction and completion of a brick and stone building on the grounds of the state university, to be known as the Dining Hall Building.

Also for the construction and completion of two porches to be built on the building known as Manzanita Hall on the State University grounds. All bids to be according to plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Regents at the university.

The bids shall be made separate for the two porches.

The bids shall be filed with the secretary of the Board at or before 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 24, 1905, at which time the bids will be opened.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the bid, payable to the order of the Board of Regents, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder. The Regents reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, Secretary. **Jul15td**

ATTORNEYS

W. H. A. PIKE **W. D. JONES**
Pike & Jones, Law Office
Rooms 1 & 2 Sunderland Building

WILLIAM NEWTON
Attorney at Law
Will practice in all courts. Office: Rooms 108 & 109 Golden Block, Reno, Nevada.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG
District Attorney
Of Washoe County has moved his office to the Court House, on Virginia Street, where he will continue his practice as before.
P. O. Box 723 Phone Black 483

W. E. F. DEAL,
Attorney-at-Law
Offices, Bank of California Building, Virginia City, Nev., and Rooms 61-62 Nevada Block, San Francisco; Will practice in all State and Federal Courts in Nevada and California, and in the United States Supreme Court.

E. S. FARRINGTON **C. E. MACK**
Attorneys-at-Law
Office, Ryland Block, 117 Virginia Street; Phone Black 2; Will practice in all Courts of the State and United States Courts.

DODGE, PARKER & ARNOLD,
Attorneys-at-Law
Washoe County Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

JAMES T. BOYD,
Lawyer
Rooms 101, 102 and 103, Golden Building.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Bids Wanted

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Regents of the Nevada State University for the painting of the outside wood and iron work on the buildings on the State University grounds described as follows: Lincoln Hall, Mechanical Building and Gymnasium, according to specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Regents in Morrill Hall.

The bids shall be filed with the secretary of the Board at or before 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 24, 1905, at which time the bids will be opened. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check on some bank in Nevada for ten per cent of the bid as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder.

The regents reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, Secretary. **Jul10td**

ED. RODGERS

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SPARKS, NEVADA

Panamint to Boom

There are some twenty-five thousand people in the new mining districts of Nevada and the larger part of them are watching for new camps and new openings. Tonopah grew slowly and conservatively, but finally compelled attention by sheer force of merit. Goldfield caused a stampede and proved such a success that by the time Bullfrog entered the favored arena, the people were only too ready for it. Those who had made a stake in Tonopah and Goldfield were willing to take a shot at a new venture and those who hesitated and lost at the first camps and even the second, did not intend to lose on Bullfrog. So also with Bullfrog there was a rush to Kawich, Lida, Silver Peak and Tule Canyon, each in turn attracting attention and enjoying either great or small booms, but just now everybody is on the tip toe of excitement to know where the next rush will be, and it looks as though that section will be Panamint.

Generally speaking, the Panamint range, in Inyo County, just across the Nevada-California State line, offers as great an opportunity for the man of small means and the prospector as it does for the capitalist. Already there are sufficient good mines to attract an energetic, active population, and when the country has been thoroughly prospected, many mines are bound to be added to the present good showings of the district. Old Panamint Camp has already produced its millions, but this was entirely from a copper-silver ore. No attention whatever was paid to the gold veins.

Everyone of the formations generally found in most mining sections, are there. These are schists, slates, quartzites, limestones, granites, andesites and rhyolites, all running about parallel with the strike of the range. All the veins are in true fissures and many lie in contacts, thus assuring the most permanent conditions for ore bodies of depth. Even the most skeptical mining expert can find no fault with the geological conditions of the range, and Josiah Spurr, the eminent United States geologist, who has recently studied the section, predicts that some remarkable discoveries will be made.

Water is plentiful, in most of the canyons, always enough for milling purposes, and in some cases for power. There is a heavy growth of pinion pine in the upper parts of the canyons, which assures cheap and abundant fuel for mine timbers. The country is quite active at present, but has never enjoyed a boom. Many men are now visiting the district, and before many months it is expected that this section will receive the proper attention it deserves.

These ledges were discovered and were located by a lot of bandits in the early seventies. Their discovery proved so valuable as to immediately attract the attention of mining men, and they were sold to Senators Stewart and Jones. This section for several years enjoyed one of the greatest rushes to any mining camp. The activity lasted about five years, and declined with its more famous sister—the Comstock lode, but not until \$2,500,000 had been produced from the rich copper-silver veins. The nearest shipping point in those boom silver days was Los Angeles, more than 500 miles distant. This famous old camp is situated high up in the range at an elevation of more than seven thousand feet, just under Telescope Peak, which rears its head ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven feet above sea level. It is a most delightful spot, with its running water and forests of pinion pine, especially in the summer. Such a spot will be sought by the desert prospector during the intolerable hot days of the coming summer, and when once he gets into this fine mineral bearing range the world will hear more of the Panamint district.

Probably the most important of all the canyons is Jail canyon. Here are located some of the best mines in the entire range among which are those of the Gem group. These claims are owned by local men and have a good record from their high grade, free milling ores alone. But recently one of the parties has discovered on one of the claims a strong vein of sulphide ore carrying more than one hundred dollars per ton in gold, several shipments of which have been made to the Val Verde smelter in Arizona.

Further up the canyon is found the rich Buero mine, which was discovered by an Indian. The vein continuously outcrops the full length of the claim, reaching a width of twenty feet. A rich shoot runs better than fifty dollars, and the whole vein averages more than ten dollars to the ton. Twenty inches of water runs across the north end of the claim and an abundance of lumber is found further up the canyon. This is a free milling proposition and should prove a very attractive group for the capitalist.

Adjoining this famous property is the Star group, owned by James McHugh, and showing a well defined vein between slate and diabase. The entire vein will pay well, and assays as high as \$116.00 have been obtained across four feet. With capital for development purposes these claims should prove big producers. None of the claims in this canyon have had the attention they deserve.

Four miles to the south is Surprise Canyon. Here the once famous mines of Senators Stewart and Jones are located, but nothing has been done with them for the last thirty years. However, recently Jack Curran has located some good gold claims in the vicinity of the old camp, which he is working to a profit. These veins are probably of the same series as those of Hall's Canyon just to the north. Nothing whatever has been done in the way of development work, but as soon as a trail can be built shipping will be commenced. The formations of this part of the range are limestone and quartzite, and the ledges are on the contact.

It is stated that DeLamar may take over the Radcliffe group of properties

in Pleasant Canyon, which have produced several hundreds of thousands in gold. The vein of these claims show a strong fissure, in places forty feet wide, to a depth of eleven hundred feet. It also shows fifteen or twenty feet of \$28 ore on the surface.

The World Beater mines, owned by Monte Montgomery and located just above the Radcliffe, are now producing some wonderful ore. Many thousands are being extracted from a four foot ledge that averages better than \$75 a ton. Much of it runs into the hundreds.

The Tyler Brothers have just closed a deal on their claims with eastern capitalists for \$35,000. They had opened up a fine shoot, and it is expected when the mill, now in course of erection, is completed, these mines will produce largely in bulk.

One of the greatest discoveries reported from the Panamint section is that of Tom O'Shaunnessy, who has just located several claims on a vein over one hundred feet wide, and all of which will horn well. Thirty feet of ore on the hanging wall side gives high values. Some of it may ship.

H. M. Thurman, a local prospector, has recently found some rich veins that give promise. This vein was found after following for some days some float up Coyote Canyon. The vein outcrops boldly for six hundred feet and good values are obtainable in the horn spoon across the entire ledge and assays average more than \$35. One shoot is known to exist that will run near \$125 per ton. A little surface work would uncover a mine of unusual merit.

Another recent rich discovery has been made by Don Pickett, who heard of the Thurman strike and immediately decamped to the same canyon. Some two thousand feet to the west and parallel he found a strong well defined vein that showed bright particles of free gold. Upon close inspection he found the vein to carry uniformly high values. By careful horning he has demonstrated the existence of several rich shoots.

Other discoveries have recently been made in the low hills to the south and they show veins of value. Lack of capital and enterprise, however, has prevented any extensive investigation and the real extent of the discoveries are unknown, but it is expected that before fall some sensational developments will have been made in this extreme southern part of the district.

Geologically this end of the range is not unlike that of Tonopah and Goldfield and offers a good opportunity to the prospector. The formation is composed principally of andesite, like Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog districts.

It is only a question of time when this section will be better known and get its just share of the thorough prospecting, that all the desert along the state line, is destined to share in. It is advisable for the prospector to appreciate this and get in on the ground floor, from which level most of the moneyed men of this new world have arisen.

Was Uncle Sam's Only Friend

Editor Journal:

I have read with pleasure your recent editorials on the subject of the war between Russia and Japan, because of their manifest desire to be fair to the former country. The everlasting gush over the "Little Brown Men," and exultation over Russian defeat which pervades the American press is not only nauseating, but ungrateful.

As The Journal intimates Russia was our friend long before Japan knew that we were alive. In fact Russia has been our friend ever since we took our place among the nations of the earth. It is matter of history that when the war of secession was on, Russia was the only real friend the United States had among the great powers of Europe. Those powers cared nothing for the South, but they were anxious for the downfall of republican government, and favored the confederacy merely because a division of the republic meant the ultimate ruin of such government.

It is true that Russia is a despotism, and that there are many things in its social and governmental condition that are abhorant to American ideas. But the government of the Czar is no worse than it was in by-gone times, when we needed its friendship received that friendship in full measure and professed to appreciate it. The truth is that both social and political conditions in Russia are much better than they were in the days of the Crimean war when the sympathies of the American people were wholly with the Russ.

So far as the present war is concerned it is hard to see why the American people should shout so loudly for Japan. That country was clearly the aggressor, striking before Russia was prepared and while negotiations between the two countries were still in progress. If Japan did not actually violate the law of civilized warfare she came very near doing so.

On the score of selfishness it can hardly be said that either country has much advantage over the other. Each aims to be the dominant power in the Orient. Russia has not encroached upon the rights of Japan, but the latter country professes to fear danger in the future. On the other hand Russia has at all times denied any aggressive policy toward Japan.

No one can tell what future compli-

cations might have arisen, but up to the outbreak of the war, Russia's sole aim appeared to be to secure a permanent ocean frontage on the Pacific south of Korea, where she would have open harbors the year around. Nothing could be more natural than such a desire on the part of Russia, with her Siberian and Baltic seaports blocked with ice seven or eight months of the year, and her connection with the Mediterranean barred by both England and Turkey. How long would the United States stand such a condition as that? Russia was in possession of Man-

CITIZENS PATRONIZE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The patronage of the library is kept up remarkably well. A new table had to be placed in the reading room in order to accommodate the people who frequent the magazine and newspaper department.

There is always a persistent demand for the recent fiction, and several copies of each of the following books have been ordered: "Marriage of William Ashe," "Prospector," "Clansman," and "Princess Passes."

The Masquerader is still in the lead so far as general popularity goes. With the arrival of summer, the examination period and closing of the schools, a decrease in juvenile callers is noticed.

The latest invoice of books, consisting largely of literary, travels, and scientific works, has been catalogued and shelved. So far the demand for books of this description has not been heavy, but the public is acquiring the library habit rapidly and it is hoped that fiction will not always prove the most attractive class of reading in the library.

The current magazines are always at the public's disposal on the tables.

Special Service for Old Folks.

Are you growing old? If so you will enjoy the services at the Methodist Church this Sunday morning. There will be an appropriate sermon for old folks, Mrs. Franck will sing "Tell Mother I'll Be There." The old people especially invited.

churia by treaty with China, the undisputed owner of the territory. Japan had no more right to that territory than the United States or Germany had. Still she, in effect, ordered Russia to vacate, and struck the first hostile blow while negotiations were still pending, taking her adversary completely by surprise. All through the war Russia has fought at a disadvantage, and six thousand miles from the center of her strength. These disadvantages still exist and she may be obliged to yield. If so it is certain that Japan will hold Port Arthur and a large area of adjacent territory although it belongs to China and not to Russia. There is scarce room for doubt that Japan began the war because she wanted Port Arthur and the naval and commercial advantages which its possession would give her rather than because of any fear for her own safety.

Now we are told that Japan will demand a thousand million dollars indemnity for a war which she, herself began, and which has thus far been altogether disastrous to Russia. All the facts considered it is the most outrageous international proposition recorded in modern history. Those Americans who are so enthusiastic for Japan and her supposed progress in civilization would do well to look a little deeper into the matter, and also to bestow a casual thought upon the enlightened spirit of civilized progress displayed by Togo in his recent dispatch wherein he ascribes the victory over the Russians to the "supernatural powers of the Mikado." It may be that the world will be made better and civilization advanced by the triumph of a nation whose ambition is manifestly for military conquest, and the people of which are taught to believe that their ruler is endowed with a supernatural power which will always carry them to victory—"It may be" I say, but if so American ideals are, all wrong.

Granting all the defects existing or claimed to exist in the Russian government, there is still no reason or justice in the wild enthusiasm displayed by so many to exalt the superstition and Paganism of Mongolian Japan above the Christianity of Caucasian Russia. We should at least try to be fair to a country that has always been our friend.

AMERICAN,

Reno, Nevada, June 10th, 1905.

PHONE 430

BEDFORD-McNEIL CODE

RENO STOCK BROKERAGE CO.

Capital Stock \$20,000, All Subscribed.

A Word to Our Patrons and the Public Generally.

We feel confident that the recent slump has reached bottom; in fact, the rebound has already begun, and the next sixty days will see prices of all the legitimate stocks on a higher level than ever before. Our clients will bear testimony that we advocated the purchase of Montana, Belmont, Midway, Jumbo Extension, in fact, all the standard stocks, last week, and see the result: Montana on June 11 was \$2.36; is now, June 14, \$2.55. Midway on June 10 was \$1.30; is now \$1.50. Jumbo Extension was .14; is .18. Belmont on June 10 was 98 cents; is today \$1.20. These are only samples.

THE people of Reno have an opportunity now to share in the increase bound to come, and again we advise the purchase of the standard legitimate stocks. This company can deal for you as if you were on the board, being in touch constantly with the floor of the Exchange. We ask you to watch the daily stock quotations in this paper, and see if our forecast on the market as above given is not correct. Above all, do not wait till these things get beyond you. Buy them now.

Our services are at your disposal for information on any mining stock anywhere.

We buy and sell far cash or on margin any listed or unlisted mining stock. Commission one (1) per cent. We are also fiscal agents for the following, all in Bullfrog District, Nevada.

The Montgomery Hill Mines Co., on Montgomery Mountain adjacent to the famous Shoshone, development is under active headway, and a portion of a letter from the Superintendent is, "The shaft is down 25 feet and there is more quartz coming in at the bottom, and it is looking considerably better; and I think before we reach the 50-foot mark we will be in good ore." We have a splendid outfit and are making good progress in the holes."—From Curtis Mann, Rhyolite, Nev., June 10.

Buy this at 15c per share. This property will make a mine.

THE BULLFROG-MONITOR MINING Co. adjoins the Montgomery Hill on the east and what is said of the Montgomery Hill applies to this company. Is being actively developed. Is an excellent buy at 15 cents.

The Amargosa-Bullfrog Mining Co.—this stock at 10 cents is an exceedingly good speculation. We will say more of this in the near future.

Again we advise, get in now. Stocks are cheap now compared to three months hence.

We receive quotations four times daily, opening and closing of both sessions of the exchange, and same are posted on the blackboard in our customers' room.

Reno Stock Brokerage Co.

Overland Hotel Building, Reno, Nevada.

Olinghouse a Treasure House

GOLDEN STREAM IS FLOWING FROM CAMP

New Discoveries Are Made Daily in All Portions of District and Old Mines Are Improving

OLINGHOUSE, Washoe County, Nevada, thirty miles across the hills from Reno, is now the mecca for the gold seeker. Olinghouse is the only mining camp in the west, discovered in recent years that has not fallen a victim to the wildcat. It is likewise one of the very few that have been developed on their own resources.

The only company of outsiders that has floated stock in the east, namely the Springfield Nevada, did it on ground that was already producing and the promises to share buyers were fulfilled by numerous dividends and the establishment of a sinking fund that has enabled the establishment of an expensive hoisting plant. A wildcat concern would receive no local support, but would be condemned by the people of the camp and the newspapers in the vicinity. The recent examples set by Humboldt, Nye and Esmeralda counties have served to warn the people of Olinghouse against the machinations of these harpies, which damage a mining camp beyond reparation.

How Olinghouse developed its mines solely with the ore obtained from them is an interesting story that should be told in detail, and will be some day. Brooks McLean kept miners employed by horning out gold from ore crushed in a hand mortar. W. C. Williams "rocked the cradle" to obtain nuggets and trade them for labor and supplies while his quartz mines were being developed. Proctor and associates mined a ton of decomposed quartz lying on the surface of their property, and the returns enabled them to run a tunnel and put the Ore on a paying basis.

Practically all the men who went to Olinghouse when the camp was struck eight years ago were poor.

They have supported themselves all these years out of the proceeds of the properties which they developed as rapidly as the returns from their ore permitted.

Now these old timers have fortunes within their grasp. They have taken three-quarters of a million dollars from the ground, and put a large portion of it back, thus making the mines attractive to the investor, for the ore is in sight, blocked out. Mills are erected, roads are built to all the properties in the vicinity and the camp have been placed in position to be most inviting to capital.

Despite the roar of blasting powder, rumble of Huntingtons and bang of stamps, despite the speedy stream of gold that flowed out of the gulch, Olinghouse remained practically unsought and unknown for nearly a decade. It was too accessible, too favorably situated to command attention. There was no chance for suffering and privation and therefore the camp was passed by. Prospectors and investors imagine that they must endure thirst and starvation, excessive cold or oppressive heat in order to win fortune in the mines. Thus Olinghouse remained a terra incognita until Buck Ingalls found ore that went \$1000 a sack and Pritchett and Dahl uncovered a prospect pronounced by mining experts to be one of the most promising ever discovered in the state.

This started a rush. Within a month the population of the gulch and outlying portions of the district was increased five-fold. There is now a city of tents and substantial frame buildings are arising along the main street, the only one in the camp, which follows the bottom of the gorge for half a mile.

The formation of Olinghouse and the entire White Horse district, is similar to that of Tonopah and other southern camps in that the country is covered with volcanic formation which allows the permanent formation to come to the surface for a distance probably two miles in width and eight miles long. The formation is blue porphyry, seamed with quartz veins. Wherever quartz is found there are values often running up into the thousands. Frequently the porphyry itself is sufficiently mineralized to pay to mill.

Formerly the prospectors searched for the free gold, as it was cheaper to treat. They were rewarded at times with rock running \$20 a pound, the quartz being held together with ribbon gold.

Now they are searching for rebellious ores, which are higher in values than the free gold rock, and on ac-

count of the bases they contain are generally believed to have even greater depth and permanency. The metals which makes the ores rebellious are iron, zinc, copper and antimony.

The great strike in the Buck Ingalls property, which started the boom in Olinghouse, is in rebellious ore. This is known as the Buster group and consists of four claims, J. A. Ingalls and his associates have the mine closed at present and entrance is forbidden. This is a necessary precaution, as the ore exposed runs as high as several dollars a pound. In the meantime, until arrangements can be completed for working the mine on an extensive scale, roads are being graded and buildings erected. The road from Olinghouse is about two miles long, and is a fine piece of work as it winds through the roughest country in this part of the state, but is smooth and level. This road was begun and half finished by Mr. Ingalls before the re-

ings for the men with the rocker. However lack of water has caused placing to be suspended for the time.

The latest strike in the district is on the Big Mouth group, situated in Big Mouth Canyon nine miles north of Olinghouse. The property is owned by Messrs. Olinghouse, Porter and Wilmore. The find was made on the 29th of last month. The ledge crops for three thousand feet and at one place the surface showing is 125 feet wide. The ledge is plainly discernible, as its backbone projects several feet in the air. Assays taken all along the reef demonstrate that this is probably the greatest strike ever made in Nevada. Wherever it has been sampled the values are found, even where it is 125 feet in width the ore is of milling grade. Mr. Porter, who was in Reno yesterday, showed the writer two assays. One was from a picked sample which ran \$1714.82, practically all in gold, while the second was an average

There is a wagon road to the mouth of the canyon, within a mile of the property.

Secret Canyon, ten miles to the northward from Olinghouse, is one of the phenomenal sections of the district. Here was recently made the famous Pritchett and Dahl strike, a find that, second to the Ingalls discovery, has been most prominent in the causes of the boom to Olinghouse, or White Horse district. A prospector who recently returned from the district, says:

"The new find in Secret Canyon is as fine a prospect as I ever looked at. The ledge is a tremendous one. For six feet it contains bonanza rock. Then for twenty feet there are alternate streaks of ore and waste. On the other side is four feet of shipping ore. Altogether, the ledge is a big bonanza, or promises to become one. The owners have only developed it to a depth of ten feet, but at that shallow depth they found better values than on the surface."

Editor Musgrave of the Olinghouse Miner yesterday brought to Reno two chunks of ore weighing about fifty pounds. They were placed in the window of Harry Davis' store for exhibition and attracted considerable attention and comment. The gold sticks out in the rock in a score of places so that it can be seen twenty feet away. This ore is from the Forlorn Hope mine, owned by Robert Norris and associates.

One of the strongest mineralized formations in Olinghouse is the phonolite dike lying across the upper end of the canyon and across to Tiger Canyon. This massive formation averages about three hundred feet in width and acts as a footwall and as a hanging wall to two distinct leads on a number of very valuable properties, and at places the dike is impregnated with free gold. Among these well known properties are the Morning Star, Forlorn Hope, Crown Point and the Belcher. On the Morning Star, in the main branch of the Olinghouse Canyon, is a 200 foot tunnel which has been run by Frank Sisson. The lead has been encountered, which lies on the upper side of the phonolite dike. Values are shown as high as \$20 in both free gold and sulphides. This tunnel would tap the Forlorn Hope at a depth of 350 feet and the Crown Point at 550 feet depth, running the distance in virgin ground and on a large well defined lead.

The Forlorn Hope has both leads along the dike opened which, show milling and specimen ore. Much development work has been done by R. M. Norris, one of the owners, and 1000 tons of ore is blocked out for stoping.

RECENT RICH FINDS WILL BENEFIT RENO

Metropolis Will Gain Financially from Washoe Gold Finds and Entire State Will Profit

form the 100 foot level. Mr. Norris has just made a twenty ton mill test which returns \$25 per ton in bullion. The Crown Point is one of the favorably known properties in the district, owned by Jack Sheehan. A winze has been sunk on the ore shoot in the upper tunnel to a depth of fifty feet, and the ore values run from \$30 to \$6,200. Much development work has been done by Mr. Sheehan and only a small amount of work will be required to tap this rich ore shoot from the lower tunnel, which will open 150 feet of stoping ground. The Crown Point is destined to rank with the first in prominence as a producer in Olinghouse.

The Belcher is the next property to the north, owned by Judge Bridges and B. T. Douglass. The Belcher was leased for one year to Frank Sisson, who did over four hundred feet of tunnel and shaft work. An ore shoot was encountered, and a milling test was made which ran \$15 per ton. Judge Bridges has been working this property of late, and has encountered another ore shoot running from \$10 to \$2000 per ton.

This group of claims is most favorably situated for extensive mining. Above these properties lies a group of nine claims on Vesuvius Peak, owned by Matt Baroch and Robert Bramlet. These gentlemen were among the first here after the recent strikes to expert the district, and consequently secured choice property. Prospecting, surveying and location work has been done and returns show values as high as 40 ounces in gold on some of the leads. A crosscut tunnel is in 230 feet headed for the leads, and will cut them at 500 feet depth. Development work will be started at once on this group. Mr. Baroch is a thorough mining man of a successful reputation.

An Era of Prosperity

A N era of prosperity is now dawning for White Horse district and the extension of the electric system from Wadsworth to the camp, the improvement of the water power on the Truckee and the installation of large reduction plants now in contemplation is conclusive evidence that capital has at last awakened to the fact that the mines of the White Horse district are permanent, rich and extensive and this is not surprising when it is remembered that every condition is favorable for the development of our mines and reduction of ores. And we believe that we are within the bounds of reason when we assert that the ores of this district can be mined, transported and milled at not to exceed 33 1/2 per cent on the dollar of any district in the state.—Olinghouse Miner.

cent strike was made, he having previously found a huge body of milling ore at another place in the group.

The formation in the Buster group is the lode porphyry of the district, capped with lava. There is probably more quartz than country rock in the hill and all of it is more or less mineralized. A shaft is down 45 feet, solidly in ore all the way, it having been encountered on the surface only fifteen yards from a tunnel that was run by Linton and associates in the early days. The values in the shaft predominate in gold at the rate of two to one. The character of the ore is similar to that of the Vedekind, only the lead is larger and the values higher.

This property, situated on the divide between Tiger and Frank Free Canyon, has sent placer into both gulches, for there is a sufficient amount of free gold in the formation to make good pick-

from six feet and gave \$182.31 in gold and \$3.40 in silver.

The character of the rock is a "worm eaten" crystallized quartz. The walls are porphyry. A short distance to the westward the ledge is followed by a massive dyke of red granite. One third of the values in the rock are in the form of free gold, while the remainder of the yellow metal exists in sulphides. The bases, which prevent free milling, are antimony and zinc.

The owners are completing their location work. At one time this lead was prospected by a one hundred foot tunnel at a point where the values were too low to pay to work with the appliances at hand. But a short distance each way the pay chutes begin. A number of prospectors are arriving in Big Mouth. It is an ideal place for mining and milling as there is plenty of water and an unlimited amount of wood.

Bank of Nevada

RENO, NEVADA

G. F. Turrittin, President
M. Scheeline, First Vice President
P. L. Flannigan, Second Vice President
Eugene Howell, Secretary and Cashier
R. C. Turrittin, Assistant Cashier

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$600,000

Accounts of Banks, Corporations and Individuals received on the most favorable terms

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

Buy and sell exchange on all principal cities of the United States, Canada, Asia, Europe and Africa.
Messrs. Scheeline and Osburn are resident agents for twenty-eight Fire Insurance Companies, the total assets of which are \$2,500,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, prices according to size, varying from \$3 to \$12 per annum.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

Savings Department

The Bank of Nevada begs to announce the opening of its savings department on July 1, 1905, and savings books will be issued for deposits of \$1 and upwards. Address, Savings Department, Bank of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Washoe County Bank

RENO, NEVADA

Capital Fully Paid Up \$500,000.00

Surplus Fund 100,000.00

A General Banking Business

Exchange Department
Issues Travelers and Commercial Letters of Credit, Drafts and Money Orders available in all parts of the world.

Savings Department

Pays Interest at rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum on deposits

Insurance Department

Insures property against loss by fire, representing ten leading fire insurance companies

George W. Maves, President
M. E. Ward, Vice President
F. M. Rowland, Cashier
C. T. Bender, Assistant Cashier
Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Cashier
Fred Stadtmuller, 2d Assistant Cashier
Directors—E. M. Martin, D. A. Bender, A. H. Manning.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

Sacramento Beer Hall...

Headquarters for all Miners and Mining Promoters
No Sazerac Club—Only Straight Goods.
BECKER & HUBER

United States Smelting Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Lead and Copper Ores

The United States Smelting Company

Is now in the market for all kinds of lead and copper ores at Prices Favorable to Shippers

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS To Salt Lake City, Utah

Consign all shipments as follows: United States Smelting Co. Birmingham Junction, Utah.

When shipment is made please notify us promptly and if public sampler is preferred, designate which one; also designate one Assayer.

A. A. Hibbard Realty Co.

106 East Commercial Row Reno, Nevada

Overland Hotel Building, Opposite S. P. R. R. Depot

Sparks Office: Harriman Hotel

Sparks Lots a Specialty Loans Negotiated
Reno Real Estate Houses Rented
Farm and Grazing Land Mining Investment

Particular attention given to management of property for non-residents.

Reno Stock Brokerage Company

We are prepared to handle promptly all commissions entrusted to us. Buy and Sell all listed and unlisted

Tonopah Goldfield and Comstock Mining Stocks

Daily S. F. Prices by wire. Overland Hotel Building. Bedford McNeil Code.

RENO, NEVADA

Nevada Meat Company

Manufacturers of Lawn Fertilizers, Meat Meal for Hogs and Poultry. Ground Bone Meal for Poultry.

Cor. Alameda and Fourth Streets

RENO, NEVADA Write for Particulars

A Bargain List

Nevada Mining and Real Estate Exchange, 238 Virginia St.

HOUSES

House and lot on Washington Street good location. House 16x24; also 10x12. Price \$1000. Terms to suit purchaser.

S. W. Corner of Ralston and Elm Street; 100x140 feet, with five room house, all fenced and front trees. This is a great bargain. Price \$2200.

Two new seven room modern houses on Second Street. A fine buy. Price \$4000 and \$3500 A corner 50x100 feet with a five room house Not new. South side. Price \$1200.

N. W. Corner Sixth and Vine Streets, 215x140 House of three rooms; new; 60 fruit trees; small fruit in abundance. Price \$3500.

Seven room house, center of Reno. A fine home. Price \$7000.

Six Room Modern House; lot 54x140 feet, one of the finest location in the city; fully furnished, piano; Price \$4600.

A six room house; also a two room house. A fine income from the property. Price \$2000.

Two new modern five room houses in the best part of Reno; these properties bring in \$45 to \$50 per month. Price \$4600; terms to suit the purchaser.

We have homes in all parts of the city and at bargain prices.

RANCHES

160 acres all under cultivation, with improvements. A rare snap. Price \$6500.

40 acres all under cultivation; within a stone's throw of the limits of Reno. Price \$4600.

We have ranches north, south, west and east of Reno at bargain prices.

We are the sole agents for Litch's addition to Reno; also the St. George's addition and the P. J. Kelly ranch that we are now selling out in tracts to suit the purchasers.

Call and See Us, The Nevada Mining and Real Estate Exchange, G. W. Shutter-Cottrell, 238 Virginia St. Reno, Nevada.

The St. George Addition at this time offers investors of city lots the very best investments. Lots 140x50 feet \$125 cash; \$150 on time.

The P. J. Kelly tract is the excitement of the day. Clerks and men who earn their bread by brain and muscle this is your chance. Invest your savings, buy a tract of the best farming land in Washoe county; 2 to 40 acres; any amount you may want; payment one-third down, balance at seven per cent. A chicken ranch is a bank when in the hands of those who know how to run it.

For Bargains of first class Properties call on The Nevada Mining and Real Estate Exchange

G. W. Shutter-Cottrell

...General Manager...

Phone 180

238 Virginia St.

Reno, Nev.

SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS SPEAKS WITH PROPHETIC VOICE

FATHER OF GREAT PLAN REVIEWS WORK

Nevada's Senator, Whose Labors Were First directed to Reclaiming Arid West, Sends Greeting to Nevada

I congratulate the people of our state upon the fact that today the New Nevada takes her place at the head of arid America as the first to receive the benefits of national irrigation. It is a great day for us; it will be a greater day for those who shall come after us, because they will actually see what we can only picture in imagination. We cannot measure the ultimate consequences of the achievement we celebrate today.

In this hour of accomplishment and realization, my mind goes back to our first Irrigation Congress at Salt Lake City nearly fourteen years ago. The men there assembled were good representatives of their several states and territories. They were earnestly bent upon solving the great and baffling problem of bringing together the wasting waters and idle lands and thereby laying the foundation for civilization among the mountains and valleys of the west. After a discussion, lasting four days, they agreed, with practical unanimity, that the only feasible policy was to bring about the cession of the arid lands to the states. It was believed that upon the credit of those lands capital could be raised for private and public undertakings and the deserts gradually brought under reclamation.

Harnest as we were in favor of that policy in 1891, we rejoice today that it failed. If it had been otherwise, it is not likely that a single, comprehensive plan, uniform in its operations throughout the west, would now be in process of development. It is unlikely that the safeguards against speculation and monopoly would have been erected, which are now embodied in national legislation. And it is certain that the turning of the waters of the Truckee-Carson project upon the thirsty plains, if accomplished at all, would have been regarded as a matter of purely local significance, rather than as an event in the life of the republic. Public sentiment gradually turned toward government reclamation of arid lands, but though the growth of public thought in this direction was unmistakable, it was painfully slow.



SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS OF NEVADA

for it encountered great obstacles. Naturally, Congressmen worked for their own states rather than for the region as a whole. Bills were introduced, as I introduced my bill for the Humboldt, in the interest of single localities. This method could not unite the west, and until the west could be united it was hopeless to expect to interest the nation.

The division of the west was not the only obstacle, not the most serious one. The east and south, largely dominant in congress, did not take kindly to the idea of being taxed for the benefit of the far west. The New England

and other Atlantic states had seen their agriculture decline with the opening of the Mississippi Valley. They looked, at first, with no friendly eye upon the possibility of new competition in the land beyond the Rocky Mountains, and this apprehension was now shared by the people of the Mississippi Valley.

How should we unite the west? How should we overcome the opposition of the east and south? These questions remained to be answered, even after both great political parties, in the campaigns of 1900, had adopted platforms declaring in favor of national aid for

GREATEST RESULTS WILL COME IN FUTURE

Posterity will be the Beneficiaries of Great Work Undertaken by the Present Generation

Irrigation. We found our solution in the proposition to create a reclamation fund from the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, and to have this fund used again and again in the gradual reclamation of arid lands in sixteen states and territories. We were able to unite the west on this proposition, and to persuade the east and south that they could not reasonably oppose it, and above all we commended the measure to all right thinking people by rigid provisions against speculation and monopoly, by securing the distribution instead of the concentration of wealth, by guarding the interests of home builders and promoting co-operation and self-help.

This point had been reached when Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency. His first message to Congress devoted especial attention to irrigation and helped to put our cause in the front rank of public questions. But his efforts did not end with the writing of the message. In spite of the stubborn opposition of some of the most prominent members of his own party, he gave his influence to the passage of the bill which had been framed, and promptly signed it when it came to him on that memorable 17th of June, 1902.

Three short years have passed, and today the gates open and the waters come forth to "make the desert blossom with the homes of men." It is a great day for Nevada, a great day also for those who find their hope of future institutions in an enlarged sphere of governmental operations, the co-operation of the entire people in enterprises intended for the common good. Forgetting the differences of the past, and gratefully acknowledging the services of all who have helped us to win this victory, let the people of Nevada stand shoulder to shoulder and resolve that henceforth this state shall be worthy of the opportunities which nature and the American people have bestowed upon it.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

GLENDALE HAS PATRIOTIC DAY

Flag Raising on the School Building Celebrated by Vast Concourse of People

Yesterday was a memorable day for Glendale. The flag was raised on the old school house with ceremony and unbounded enthusiasm. The ladies of the Relief Corps arrived at 2 p. m. and the patriotic program, in charge of Miss Mae Pollock by the pupils of the school began. The call for the first school meeting in Glendale which occurred on December 7, 1893, was then read from the original copy by Miss Marie Dickson. Reminiscence remarks by several followed. Then the hospitality of Glendale was manifested in the most sumptuous refreshments provided.

The presentation of the stars and stripes by Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, president of the corps, followed the most appropriate and eloquent oration by the raising of the flag was accompanied by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Alleen Gilling, closing with "America." Other musical selections and original poems contributed to the enjoyment of the ceremony. It is the oldest building in daily use in the state.

THYES TO ORGANIZE OLD FIRE BRIGADE

H. J. Thyes, one of the members of Reno's old fire brigade, is organizing the members of that historical organization and expects to soon have fifty members on the rolls. During the early history of the town the old brigade was a most effective organization and it was due to its efficiency that many serious conflagrations were averted.

Mr. Thyes has already secured the names of many former members of the fire department, and requests that any who have "run with the old machine" in the early days call at his place of business and place their names on the membership list.

Autopsy Held Yesterday. The autopsy held by Dr. Morrison yesterday morning upon the head of the man found dead in a field at Sparks last Sunday, resulted in locating a 32-calibre bullet in the skull between the frontal bone and skin on the left side. A diagram of the teeth was taken by Dr. Quinn and will be preserved by District Attorney Craig for future reference. The bullet in passing through the man's brain described an upward course, giving considerable strength to the suicide theory.

Wiley B. Allen for talking machines.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN WRECK

Eighteen Men Killed in Frightful Collision of Two Trains, Which Were Entirely Demolished

By Associated Press

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Eighteen persons are known to have been killed and a score or more injured tonight in a train wreck on the Western Maryland road, near Patahisco.

Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a high rate of speed, when at that point it crashed into a double header freight running west. All three engines were reduced to scrap iron, two express and baggage cars being smashed and a number of

freight cars splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury.

The fatalities occurred among the crews of the engines and workmen employed by the railroad, who were on their way home along the Western Maryland to spend Sunday. Not being regular passengers they had boarded the baggage cars and the engine. Those in the baggage cars were badly mangled and the crews of all three engines were killed outright.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF ELECTRIC MACHINERY

Large quantities of electrical machinery are being shipped through Reno nowadays, consigned to points in the Southern part of the state. One particularly large one of several cars went through yesterday billed to several plants at Tonopah.

The large electric plant to be installed at Bishop's Creek, which is to supply light to Tonopah and Goldfield, is receiving a large portion of these shipments.

"Freight is moving along freely," said District Agent Rising yesterday. "The only merchandise held in check is lumber. Care is being taken by the merchants down there not to overstock during the summer months and all goods needed for present demands are being received promptly and satisfactorily."

OSCAR BROWNLEE GUILTY OF FRAUD

Oscar Brownlee, representing himself as the agent of the German Registry Company of St. Louis, who sold an insurance policy to Lizzie M. Kincaid and collected \$20 in payment on the premium, and who was arrested several days ago on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was tried yesterday in Judge Nash's court. He was found guilty and taken back to the county jail to await sentence, which will be pronounced next Tuesday. Attorney Wilson defended him.

Fifty Dollars Reward. A reward of \$50 will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons throwing any dead animals in the Orr ditch. J. D. O'SULLIVAN, President Orr Ditch Co. m181f

Wiley B. Allen Peerless Knabe pianos

NEVADA GROWN FRUIT FOR CONGRESSMEN

C. J. Mullens, a fruit raiser, five miles out of town, exhibited yesterday some marvelously large and delicious strawberries grown on his twenty-one-acre patch. A quantity of this luscious fruit was enjoyed at the banquet last night at the Riverside.

The berries were the largest ever grown in this section and were a practical evidence of what irrigation will do for Nevada. The visiting congressmen were not slow to comment favorably upon the size and flavor of the Nevada berries.

Another for Uncle Sam. Robert MacKenzie, a native of England, yesterday renounced his allegiance to King Edward and was issued his first papers.

Martin's Eastern cream cheese, California and winter cheese at Frank Campbell's. ju14t10

CUBAN GENERAL FIGHTS LAST BATTLE

HAVANA, June 17.—General Maximo Gomez died at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dr. Bergstein's Quarters. During his stay in this city Dr. Bergstein will be found at room 42, McCormack Building. Those wishing to see him will find him there during regular office hours.

Realty Syndicate Certificates Purchased. Will pay cash. Address W. L. Harper, 107-8 Crocker building, San Francisco, Cal. ju11m

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Next session begins July 17. Catalogue free. Fr. E. J. Creely, Pres. 510 G. G. av.

Hot noon lunch at Becker's, 15c. 17

ED. BINGHAM IS A BENEDICK

Reno Newspaperman Weds Miss Lillian Shirley at Home of Bride's Sister

C. E. Bingham, one of the owners of the Journal, and Miss Lillian E. Shirley were quietly married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Fred Grob, on Mill street by Rev. W. C. Driver. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives of the contracting parties. Following the ceremony the wedding party sat down to a sumptuous spread. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham left last evening for the west on their honeymoon trip. Miss Shirley was formerly teacher of physical culture in the Reno schools and is a charming young woman with a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Rousseau's Recital. Next Thursday and Friday evening the Baptist church will be the scene of a delightful musical recital by the pupils of Mrs. Rousseau. Selections will be given by members of the mandolin and piano classes, as well as a number of vocal numbers.

Odd Fellows Attention. Odd Fellows please assemble at our hall today (Sunday) at 1:30 p. m. to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. L. Crockett. W. F. SEDGWICK, Sec.

GEORGE KORNMEYER AND MISS DOYLE WED

George Kornmeyer and Miss Hazel Doyle were married last night at 10 o'clock at the home of the groom, 208 Third street, Rev. Mr. Unsworth pronouncing them husband and wife. The ceremony was very private, but six members of the groom's family and friends being present. After a tasty repast the couple left on the late train for San Francisco, where they will spend their honeymoon for a week, returning to make their home in Reno. The Episcopal ring service was used. The bride is a young lady held in high regard in and about Reno, while the groom is a well known and popular young business man of this city, being connected with the Reno Meat Company. He is an active member of the Wheelmen's Club and relay team.

Card of Thanks. Aerie No. 207, F. O. E., thanks the Journal for its assistance in behalf of the social which was a great success. Standing room only. Sam Klepetar, chairman. The following talent was not on the printed program: Mr. Con Ahern from Virginia City, Hon. Sam Davis of Carson, and Miss Sawyer, Mr. Beaudre, Masters Hale and Coffin, Mrs. Rousseau, thanks to Mr. Cliff of Grand Theater for talent.

Hot noon lunch at Becker's 15 cents 17

SPECIAL SALE OF Silk Shirt Waist Suits

For this week we shall place on sale our entire stock of

SILK SHIRT WAISTS

At a Uniform Reduction of

Discount **25 Per Cent** Discount

THIS BRINGS A

\$10.00 Suit to \$7.50

\$12.50 Suit to \$9.38

\$15.00 Suit to \$11.25

\$20.00 Suits to \$15.00

\$25.00 Suit to \$18.75

White Carnival Dresses and Separate Skirts

A visit to our store will convince the most skeptical buyer that our assortment of White Dresses for street and evening wear is by far the largest shown in Nevada. Don't worry making them at home, but come and see ours and you will certainly decide in our favor. We carry the celebrated MARQUISE BRAND, which for style, fit, quality and price cannot be equalled. We have them at \$4, \$5, \$6, 7.50, up to \$15.

White Organdie Dresses at 20 Per Cent Discount

The remainder of our White Organdie Dresses will be closed out at the above discount. Young ladies who will participate in the Carnival Festivities will do well by selecting here.

Separate Skirts and Tub Suits

Just received by express a full line of White and Tan Separate Skirts in the latest plaited effects; also a complete assortment of up-to-date suits. See our window display.

H. FRALEY

The only exclusive CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE in Reno.

Now Is Your Time

THE business of the famous and popular Ingleside Road House will be sold at a bargain. It is the only house by the Park or the State Fair grounds, and on the street car line. This will be a great catch for some live man. A money maker. Well furnished. The best of reasons for selling. Apply at once in person, or wire or phone.

Nevada Mining & Real Estate Exchange

G. W. SHUTTER-COTTRELL, Gen'l Manager

238 Virginia Street Phone Main 180

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

H. J. GOSSE

The only strictly first-class hotel in the State of Nevada. Large, sunny and elegantly furnished rooms. Electric lights, hot and cold water and return call bells. Electric elevator. All outside rooms. Dining room of comfort. Unexcelled table. Situated on the banks of the Truckee river away from the city's noise.

SOUTH VIRGINIA STREET RENO, NEVADA

DONNELLS & STEINMETZ...

Corner Second and Sierra Streets Reno, Nevada... Deal in Furniture that will stand the rigor of Nevada's peculiar climate. Let them figure on furnishing your house and always be satisfied. Call and inspect Our New Store

Comical Face Fans Are Given Away with every twenty-five cent purchase. They are very amusing and please the children.

RENO
CARSON

Gray Reid Wright Co.

Phone...
Main 168

Ask for Purchase Tickets when making purchases at this Store. They are worth money to you, and only cost the asking.

Interesting Bargains in Ladies and Misses, Ready-to-Wear

One of the strict rules which has always been regarded by us as the very foundation stones of this Store is this, to handle trustworthy goods only, and to ask no more than a fair price for them. We are always on the lookout to secure the most reliable merchandise on the market

Washable Shirt Waist Suits

A Little Problem for Thinking Women
Figure out the cost of the materials plus the time and trouble of making. Compare the result with these prices below. Is it worth while, when suits are here for as little as these prices?

At \$22.50—Suit of figured lawn, skirt with deep tucks, fancily tucked waist and fancy collar and belt. Neat.

At \$3.00—Suit in linen color lawn, daintily trimmed with red, full plaited skirt. Tasteful.

At \$3.50—Extra fine lawn suits with black and white figures, lace trimmed and extra full cut. Attractive.

At \$4.00—Suits of fine white lawn very prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery full cut. Stylish.

At \$5.00—All sizes in a union linen suit, full tucked and with embroidery panel effect in both waist and skirt. Very Swagger.

and to this fact and to our small margin of profit plan we attribute the great volume of business, which has kept on increasing as the public learned to know us better.

Our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Clothing is a good example of this statement. Our business in this department has increased wonderfully since this store started and is growing larger every day, due to the fact that everything we offer is reliable and our prices reasonable.

Special Sale of Sample Skirts

You know that "samples" is a magic word which means the very finest skirts in quality that can be made, priced much less than such skirts usually cost.

In this case it means a saving of at least a third of the regular price, as we purchased them at about that reduction. Take advantage of this sale, as the skirts are all this season's manufacture in the very latest styles and have just arrived. Priced for this sale, \$4.75 to \$1.05.

Just Arrived by Express

These skirts and coats are new arrivals and will be placed on sale Monday for the first time.

A full line of misses' Skirts in the very latest styles, in all colors, no two alike, in 30 to 38 lengths. Price \$2.50 to \$1.00.

A fine line of tan and black silk coats, accordion plaited and deep lace collar. Come in and see them, as they are very popular for summer wear. Price \$15 to \$20.

Ladies' Fine Summer Waists

At \$1.50. Special—Extra fine white lawn shirt waists, some with all over embroidery front and some with deep bertha effect, trimmed with lace.

At \$3.50—An extra heavy quality Jap Silk waist made with a yoke and full blouse effect.

At \$3.00—Colored Jap Silk Waist, extra full plaited and new leg o' mutton sleeves; in navy blue and golden brown.

At \$6.00—A very swell, medium priced garment is our polka dot waist made of Louisiana silk with the new sleeve and tucked yoke; white dots on blue, brown and black grounds and blue and black dots on white grounds.

At \$10 to \$15—A very beautiful line of white and cream net waists, silk lined, in beautiful designs, trimmed with fancy lace applique with the newest sleeve and the full blouse effect. Very swell garments.

Special Sale of Rajah Silk for Summer Wear. Regular \$1.00 Value, Special 85c

New Summer Novelties in Fancy Goods

Here are some of the latest effects in ladies' belts, collars, etc., and some dainty garments for children and infants.

NEWEST STYLES IN BELTS

The new shaped stitched belt, a perfect fit and in all colors, navy, brown, blue, white and black. Price \$1.00

The new point belt, trimmed with pin head buttons; very fine and handsome; fine form giving. Price \$1.00

The washable suspender belts made of white pique. Price 50c, up

Black suspender belts with the suspender buckle and girle-effect Price 50c, 65c, \$1

NEW WASHABLE COLLARS

Ta-ka-part-collars with the top made of white linen and different colored taffeta for the lower part. This is the newest style out. Price 50c

The eyelid embroidered turnover collar with or without cuffs. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00

The linen batiste embroidered collar or cuff set. Price \$1.00 and \$1.50

Hand made battenburg collar and cuffs. Very pretty and new. Price 50c, \$1.50

GLOVES

We are the sole agents for the double woven tip Taama Silk Gloves; all colors. Price 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

FOR INFANTS

Infants' Lawn Washable Bonnets made of fine lace and embroidery insertion. Price 25c, 50c, up to \$2.00

Infants' Long and Short Dresses trimmed with lace and tucks or embroidery. Price 50c to \$1.50

CHILDREN'S APRONS

Children's new sleeveless white aprons neatly trimmed with embroidery and insertion of fine nainsook and hemstitched tucks. Ages two to twelve and fourteen years. Prices 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c

Offerings in the Domestic Department

WHITE WASH GOODS

Hot weather has come and with it the demand for white wash dresses. We would be pleased to have you come in and examine our stock of white goods, which is the most extensive ever shown in this city.

WASH CHIFFONS

50 inches wide and very sheer, a material that is very popular for evening and street costumes on account of its washing qualities. 40c, 50c, 60c yd.

DOTTED SWISSES

28 inches wide and washes well. One of the most durable materials on the market for white dresses. Price 20c, 25c, and 33 1/2c yd.

LACE LAWNS AND BATISTE

These are very stylish for shirt waists and shirt waist suits. They come in lace stripe and corded effects, and range in price from 15c to 50c yd.

DIMITIES AND NAINSOOKS

For children's Dresses and Aprons there is nothing more serviceable or neater than the striped or checked dimities or nainsooks. For children's dresses you want something that will wash and wear and there isn't anything that will give the satisfaction that these goods do. Price 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c yd.

SHIRT WAIST DAMASK AND MADRAS

Everybody knows that for summer waists there isn't any material as popular or durable as the damask and madras waistings, of which we have a complete line in stripes, small patterns and floral designs. A material that will wash and wear like linen. Price 25c, 33 1/2c and 50c yd.

We have just received a large shipment of tapestries, couch covers, table covers and portiers, which we have marked at prices that will astonish you.

COUCH COVERS

Extra large size, reversible couch covers in the oriental and floral patterns and roman stripes. Prices \$1.50 to \$10.00

TABLE COVERS

Table Covers in all sizes from 4-4 to 12-4. These covers are all reversible, heavy quality tapestry, in oriental and floral patterns, with deep borders and heavy tied fringe. Price from 75c to \$6.00

TAPESTRIES

A full line of tapestries in Roman stripes, and large floral patterns in heavy reversible Armure tapestry. Very pretty and durable for fitting up cozy corners or upholstering and for couch covers and portiers. Price 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 yd.

Ladies' Summer Underwear and Hosiery

As the days grow warmer the demand for cool and comfortable underwear grows greater. We are proving every day how capable we are meeting the large demand.

LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR

Ladies' White Lisle Vests, low neck and sleeveless, hand crocheted yokes. Price 75c

Ladies' Silk Vests in pink, blue and white, summer weight, neatly finished with silk tape. Price \$1.00 and \$1.50

Ladies' Silk Vests, summer weight, low neck and sleeveless, with deep yokes of fancy crochet in cream only. Price \$3.00

Ladies' Knit Pants with flounces of lace, durable and cool for summer wear. Price 25c and 50c

Ladies' Lisle Union Suits, low neck and sleeveless. Pants trimmed with flounces of valenciennes lace, neck and sleeves finished with frills of lace. \$1.00 and \$1.25

Ladies' White Cotton Union Suits, low neck and sleeveless. Umbrella pants trimmed with ruffles of lace. Price 50c and 75c

Boys' Balbriggan Underwear in plain or ribbed, a very durable and cool garment for summer wear. Price 25c and 35c

HOSIERY

Ladies' tan hosiery in all over lace ankle effect, also embroidered ankle. Price 50c and 75c

Ladies' Black Lace, brilliant lisle hose, in all over lace effect. Price 75c

Ladies' black lisle lace hosiery in all over lace effect. Price 50c

Ladies' pearl grey or white lisle hosiery in lace ankle effect. Price 50c

Children's and Misses' black lace hose in all over lace effect. Price 50c

CORSETS

Royal Worcester and W.-B. Corsets in several different models, including ribbon girdles and princess hip effect, for slender, medium or full figures. Price 50c to \$6.00

Another Case of Our Regular 10c Muslin Will Be on Sale Monday at 14 Yards for \$1.00

Summer Clothing for Summer Men



Clothes to keep you cool and comfortable during the hot days of summer are here in all the season's styles and in such great variety of patterns and fabrics that you can easily find what you want at the price you want to pay.

Although our summer suits are especially made for comfort and coolness, they are smart looking besides, and so expertly hand tailored that they will retain their shape until worn out.

The fact that we outfit many of the best dressed men of town—men whom you think have their clothes made to measure—is the best argument why you should wear our clothes. If you'll come here and critically examine our summer suits, try on the garments of your size, we know you will be pleased with the fit and marvel at their excellence for the price.

Men's and young men's summer outing suits, consisting of coat and trousers, made of light wool crashes, chevots and homespuns in light and medium colors in mixtures, stripes and plaids—trousers have permanent turnups and belt loops—coats are quarter lined or skeleton finished. \$7.50 to \$15.00

Men's extra fine two piece outing suits, single or double breasted, in light weight tweeds, chevots, wool crashes and flannels, in all superb patterns. Every garment is faultlessly tailored throughout, perfect fitting and shape retaining. Price \$17.50 to \$22.50.

These suits are just what you want for business wear during the summer months and for your little outing trips and while on your vacation.

SALE OF BOYS' WAISTS AND BLOUSES

Having made a special purchase of Boys' Waists and Blouses at a low figure, we are making a Special sale of them at 33 1/2 per cent less than the regular price. This affords a large saving which every economical parent will take advantage of. This is a labor saving opportunity as well as a bargain, since we are offering the waists for as little as the fabrics and materials without the making would cost.

30 Dozen Boys' Waists and Blouses, made of fine percales in light and dark colors. The waists have an extra band for buttons which can be removed when laundered. These waists would be splendid values at 35 cents, but for this sale we are letting them go at 18c.

Boys' Fine Laundered Waists, made of fine percales and madras fabrics in very pretty patterns. We consider them extra fine values at 50 cents, but in our boys' waist sale they go at 36c.

These are the waists displayed in the boys' clothing window south of the main entrance to the store.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS FOR SUMMER WEAR

GOLF AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Men's fine Cluett and Monarch golf shirts with plain or plaited fronts and attached or separate cuffs. They come in very neat patterns in all colorings. Made of fine madras cloth and French chambray. Price \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Men's Conqueror golf shirts with cuffs to match. Some have silk fronts. Price \$1.00

Men's Pickwick golf shirts, made of fine French percales in many pretty patterns. Price 75c

Men's summer weight negligee shirts in fine madras cloth, mercerized fabrics and China silk. Very cool and comfortable. Price \$1.50 to \$4.00

THIN UNDERWEAR

Men's elastic ribbed underwear in blue, black and brown. Price per garment. 50c

Men's solid comfort derby ribbed underwear in brown and natural balbriggan colors. Price per garment. \$1.00

Men's new silk balbriggan close fitting underwear in grey and blue with pink stripes and in white blue and pink. Price per garment. \$1.25

Men's fine glove fitting derby ribbed, elastic underwear in grey, shrimp pink and blue. Price per garment. \$1.50

Men's extra fine grades of underwear in mercerized lace mesh and linen mesh, in pink, blue and natural linen colors. Price per garment. \$3.50 and \$4.00

\$3.75

WILL BUY A NOBBY

Accordeon Plaited Skirt

IN LATEST SHADES AT

SOL LEVY'S DRY GOODS STORE**..PERFECTION..**

Cannot be improved upon.
Can it?
Our Outing Suits are perfection in all that makes perfection.
Making.
Fitting.
Fabric.
Correctness and Smartness characterizes them at a glance.
Won't you come in?
We're glad to prove it.

**Suits \$10.00 to \$30.00****KUHN'S** ...Next Door to Postoffice

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Always Cool and Refreshing

**ORIGINAL
Budweiser
Beer****Frank Bros. Co.**

Wholesale Liquor Merchants

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A few of our SpecialtiesLargest Stock
in the State

Standard Portland Cement, Nephel Plaster, Santa Cruz Lime, Keystone Blacksmith Coal, Black Leaf Sheep Dip, Nevada Sulphur.

We handle in carloads and can give the trade the very best prices obtainable.

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Refined Orchestra of the Highest Class. Registered Works of Art on Exhibition. Never Surpassed in Nevada

Charles Stout and Mart Johnson Mgrs.

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Strictly Union Labor Made

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis Bottled Beer. Fredericksburg, San Jose.
Agent for State of Nevada for Shasta Mineral Water.

O. G. BENSCHUETZ, Wholesale Dealer, Reno, Nevada.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 551**The Pyramid Saloon....**

Carries a Well Selected Stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
Cool and Sharp Steam and Lager Beer Always on Draught.
A Home for the Workingman.

O. E. BILBEE, Proprietor

Corner of Lake Street and Commercial Row, Op. Depot.

The New Overland Hotel

THIS HOTEL is steam heated and electric lighted throughout. The most complete dining room and grill in the city. Meals served American and European. The finest bar in the State in connection.

CHAS. J. SADLER, Prop.

Commercial Row & Center Street

**CARNIVAL WILL
BE BIG SUCCESS****PROGRAM IS MOST
ATTRACTIVE
OFFERED**

Streets of City Will Be Alaze With
Lights for Six Days During the
Celebration

The night shall be filled with music.
And the cares which infest the day,
Will fold their tents like Arabs
And silently steal away.

It may be said that the verse represents the spirit of Reno's carnival. Never before in the history of the great Sagebrush state have the plans for a celebration any way near approached the program which the committee will present to the public in all its complete details, within a few days.

The principal thoroughfares of the city and its places of business will be literally and truly ablaze with light. The most striking feature of the carnival will be the illumination. Thousands of incandescent and arc lights will twinkle from the sides of the buildings and overhead the merry throng which will seek succor from labor within the hospitable gates of Nevada's chief city.

Each day will be replete with new, unique and original features. Each night in addition to the special features of the program a dance will be given at a pavilion on the corner of Second and Sierra streets, where the merry throng, in the light of hundreds of incandescents may dance away merry hours.

There are yet a number of the smaller details of the program to be decided upon. The Fourth of July celebration will conclude with the usual display of fireworks, and the dethroning of the queen and the usurping of the throne by King Rex, following a reign of terror and the parade of the "horribles." The committee has a number of decidedly attractive features for the program on the night of the Fourth. The grand Mardi Gras ball will be held on that evening, when the season of sport and merry making will cease and the people will resume the even tenor of their way.

The big celebration will commence on Thursday evening, June 28, when the queen of the carnival will be crowned by the Knights of Khorassan, with a handsome ceremonial and celebration in full view of the assembled multitude. All the details of the crowning of the queen are in the hands of the Knights of Khorassan and they propose to make the event a memorable one.

Nat. Reiss of the Southern Carnival Company will be here with the company's biggest and best show. The show which is to exhibit in this city has been playing at the Portland fall and will come by water from Seattle to San Francisco and then to Reno by rail. It requires twenty-five cars to carry the show, everything being carried on wagons after the manner of transporting a circus.

The main tent will give two continuous performances a day, consisting of twenty-four high class feature acts.

Too Late to Classify

WANTED—Woman for housework. Apply at the Overland restaurant. **Jul18t**

FOR SALE—One truck, two wagons, three sets of harness, carriage and a road wagon. Inquire at 721 Mill street. **Jul18w**

FOR RENT—Pasture for about 20 head of horses. Inquire at Mrs. Aitken, 721 Mill street. **Jul18w**

FOR RENT—A four-room house with city and well water, and rent reasonable to family without young children. Inquire at 611 West Fourth street. **Jul18w**

FOR RENT—Two cabins, two rooms each, one furnished for housekeeping. Inquire H. E. Hamilton, 130 Virginia street, over Clay's grocery store. **Jul18t**

WANTED—A girl to do manicuring. Inquire at room 27 Thoma-Bigelow building. **Jul18w**

SALESMEN WANTED—Give road experience; lines handled; references; good line; no fakes. W. J. Loraack, sales manager, Iowa City, Iowa. **Jul18t**

WANTED—To rent, large number of chairs or benches. Apply H. K. Grout, Overland Hotel. **Jul17w**

WANTED—An experienced dining room girl. Address Hotel, this office. **Jul17w**

STENOGRAPHER—Young man desires position. Address box H. Journal office. **Jul17w**

CHICKENS—Thoroughbred brown Leghorn roosters, one year old, a few for sale; one Anconia rooster; all high grade stock for breeding. Address Peter J. Diener, box 76, Reno, Nev., or call at first house lane north of Chism's dairy. **Jul17w**

HALE'S Transfer and Storage Company, packers and shippers; baggage and household goods moved and stored; furniture repairing, upholstering and mattress making a specialty; second hand goods of all kinds bought and sold; store and shop, 312 North Virginia street; phone main 650. Branch office, M. Frank & Co., 235 Virginia street; phone main 693. Hale & Kelly, proprietors. **metf**

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Painting, Paper Hanging and
Decorating
Lincrusta, Moresque and Plastic Relief, Natural Wood Finishing, Graining, Calcuttining, Frescoing
Phone 14 Main.

and without the tent there will be numerous side shows, and a free exhibition which is alone worth the price of admission. The free features consist of the slide for life, the human fly and several other hair lifting acts which are executed in the open air over the heads of the spectators.

The big tent will have a seating capacity of 4000 people and every effort made by the management looking to the comfort of the women and children. People who have seen the show pronounce it as a high class attraction in every respect. Chairman Perkins of the carnival committee has witnessed several performances of the show which is to exhibit here during the days of the carnival and he is loud in his praise of the entertainment.

On Sunday July 2d the carnival will have no especially prepared program, but there will be no dearth of entertainment for those who wish to give the day up to sightseeing. A ball game will be played in the afternoon and a relay race between the Reno Wheelmen's Club and the San Jose team, the present champions, will be held at the fair grounds. During the carnival the committee on sports promise an attractive program. There will also be rock drilling contests and field athletics of various kinds.

One of the big features of the celebration will be the industrial parade on Friday. All the organized crafts of the city will participate with floats and many of the business houses will be represented in the parade. Many of the participants in the industrial day parade will take part in the parade on the Fourth.

Saturday afternoon there will be a broncho riding contest at the fair grounds. Ladies who will participate in the Fourth of July parade riding horseback representing the various states should send their names to W. Parry, and ranchers or others who have horses which can loan the committee for carnival purposes should also communicate with Mr. Parry. The prize fight Monday afternoon, July 3d, will be one of the biggest features and drawing cards of the celebration.

**Lodges and all
Industrial Organizations...**

Intending to participate in the coming carnival will find it to advantage to let us figure on their

...Uniforms and Outfits...**Union Label...**

Hats, White Caps, White Duck
Pants, Belts, Negligee Shirts, Neck-
wear and White Coats.

...WE WILL FIGURE WITH YOU..**M. FRANK & CO.**

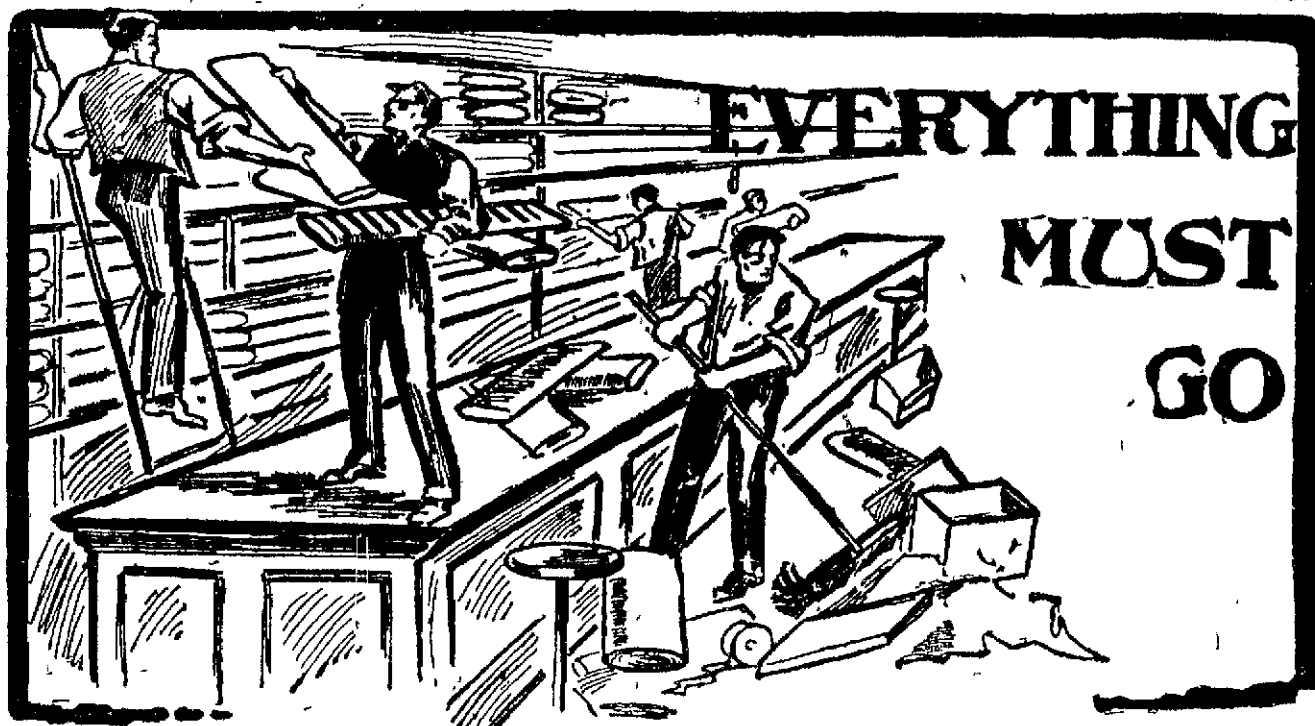
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ages of all kinds. Phone Orders
Receive Prompt Attention

**REBUILDING SALE**

Extra Sales Ladies and Men wanted at once. Apply
between the hours of 8 and 9 Monday Morning

Tr menduous reductions in all departments. We need room and we are going to have it. Our stocks are too heavy, we have too many summer goods and they must be sold even at a loss. We have carpenters and masons at work and they are making a terrific noise, therefore, we must offset it and so we intend to make a bigger noise by cutting and slashing every bit of merchandise in our establishment. Take notice of our rebuilding specials for the first week.

200 dozen of Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs,
four corners embroidered. Regular 10c
value. Rebuilding sale, each..... **4c**

1000 yards of Torchon Laces from 2 to 1 1/2
inches wide; worth 5c, 8 1/2c and 10c
yard. Rebuilding sale price, per yard, **3c**

Ladies' Lisle Vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace
trimmed yoke and tape finished arm-
holes, worth 25c; rebuilding sale price **18c**

50 Dozen Ladies' Black Lace Lisle Hose, full
finished, fast in color; worth 25c pair;
rebuilding sale price, pair..... **18c**

2000 yards of Scotch lawns, fast color and
neat figures; worth 5c yard; rebuilding
sale price, per yard..... **3c**

1000 yards of corded and brocaded wash silks
21 inches wide, fast colors and this season's
designs; worth 50c yard; rebuilding **32c**
sale price, per yard.....

85 Honey Comb Bed Spreads, suitable for 3/4
or double beds; worth \$1.00; rebuild-
ing sale price, each..... **68c**

Four dozen lawn, plique and foulard Shirt Waist Suits, all made from washable material; they come in
all sizes; worth \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00; rebuilding sale price, the suit..... **\$1.62**

10 Dozen of Colored Lawn Waists, the latest style, including pin head dots and fancy novelty styles;
worth 75c; rebuilding sale price, each..... **62c**

6 Dozen Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, black and white checks; also pin heads; worth \$1.50; re-
building sale price, each..... **\$1.16**

36 up-to-date Mohair Strollian 15 gore Skirts, plaited, cut extra full, inverted back; come in black,
brown and navy; worth \$3.50; rebuilding sale price, each..... **\$2.68**

1800 yards of Amoskaeg Apron gingham in
blue, brown red and green check; worth
7 1/2 cents per yard; rebuilding sale **4 1/2c**
price, per yard.....

1600 yards of 36 inch full bleached soft fin-
ished muslin, equal to Lonsdale and Fruit
of the Loom; worth 10c yard; rebuild-
ing sale price, per yard..... **5 1/2c**

900 yards of French Lawns and Batiste, suit-
able for summer dresses, full 32 inches wide,
light, medium and dark colors, small and
large figures, also dots; regular 12 1/2c; re-
building sale price, per yard..... **9c**

75 pieces of the well known Long Cloth, full
28 inches wide; just the thing for undergar-
ments and dresses; regular 25c grade. **16c**
rebuilding sale price, per yard.....

500 yards of cambric embroideries, fine edges,
most durable in wear, from 4 to 7 inches
wide; worth 12 1/2c and 15c yard; re-
building sale price, yard..... **7c**
Or \$1.65 for a piece of 12 yards.

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